The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,976.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

...year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
...including postage..... „ 72 0
...half year ...delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
...including postage ..... „ 38 0
...three months' ...since, delivered in Town..... „ 16 0
...including postage ..... „ 21 0
...th, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
...including postage..... „ 7 12
...gle Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
...k Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

...en Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
...but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

...M COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALA... COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CAL...TTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every ... days.

...team-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander, J. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th ...., at noon.

June.		July.
...BOMBAY 23	Leave Pondicherry.....	4
...arwar 23	„ Madras	5
...arrakal 24	„ Coconada.....	6
...alipey 25	„ Visagapatam.....	7
...uticorin..... 26	„ Bimlipatam	7
...Colombo 27	„ Gopaulpore.....	8
...Galle 28	„ Point Pedro.....	9
...Vegapatam ..... July 1	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

...ng the S.W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June ...o August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ...Malabar, Canara, Cananore, Cannet and Tellicherry, but ...the Neighbering may be landed at Narrakal, six miles ...Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to ...on the Madras Railway.

...No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...M COMMUNICATION WITH THE' PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

...nging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from ...d, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation ...any.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at ...CHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, ...BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

...Steam Ship PENANG, 699 tons, 120 H. P., Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June, ...

June.		July.
...BOMBAY..... 24	Leave BUSSORAH	14
...Kurrachee 26	„ Feo	16
...Gwadur 29	„ Bushire	19
July.		
...Muscat..... 1	„ Linga	20
...Bunder Abbas 3	„ Bunder Abbas	21
...Linga 5	„ Muscat.....	23
...Bushire 7	„ Guadur	25
...Feo 9	„ Kurrachee	29
	Arr...	
...BUSSORAH 10	Arrive BOMBAY.....	1

...No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...M COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a ...to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

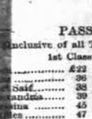
...team-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Com... Cottee, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the ... 1871, at noon.

...No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...M COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Alexandria.....	£22	£15	£4	
„ Malta	36	22	8	
„ Naples	38	24	9	
„ Leghorn	39	25	9-10	Including Victuals at Table.
„ Messina	45	32	12	
„ Palermo	47	33	13	
„ Gibraltar	50	34	14	
„ Marseilles	50	34	14	
Children under 10 years of age, half fare.				Without Food.
Genoa	52	38	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Luggage not above 10 years, half fare.

Each Steamer from Bombay

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1871.

...P SHIP CITY OF YORK.—NOTICE.—

...The STATEMENT of GENERAL AVERAGE in respect of ...ship, on the late voyage from Glasgow to Bombay, having ...EN ADJUSTED, it is hereby notified that the surplus of ...mount deposited, on account of General Average, as shown ...statement, which can be inspected at our Office, will be ...ed to Consignees on production of the Receipts originally ...d, until

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th June 1871.

...ESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

...22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

...Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains ...ers, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large ...consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts; including ...ouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and ...description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, ...c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and ...derate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution ...e carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with ...bation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on ...enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

...rrugated Iron, at Rs. 10 per cwt.

...nock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition

...Dougall's Disinfecting Powder.

...ps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.

...w Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

...ast Tricole Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.

...pper, and Brass Pipes of sizes.

...an Cement in Casks. Fire Engines complete.

...rrugated Poop Iron. Patent Water Closets.

...Crowns. Traversing Screw Jack

...h' English Rollows. Corrugated Iron.

...ax. Belting of sizes.

...ers, Skins. Clear Cloth.

...ling Twine. Paper for Mill use.

...and Gaskets. Iron Tanks of sizes.

...Oil, of various sorts Fire Bricks.

...Netting. Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

...E Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

...Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great ...Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, ...Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of ...dvertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those Com...panies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of ...g Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

...announcements may be in English or in any of the Native ...ages.

...advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of ...g intimations of all kinds before the public have been ...ciated in England by the extensive use which is made by ...sers, of every station, great and small, along every line ...United Kingdom.

...ous Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, ...ants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business ...tice of the public, all alike value he privege of Railway ...dvertising.

...is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially ...d to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and ...ing numbers of Native Railway passengers on the ...nes of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. ...at they have the privilege of advertising in their own ...—would find the publication of their announcements ...by Stations a decided means of extending their busi...

...ns, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed ...Bombay Gazette" Press.

...sers can select the Stations, on either line, at which ...their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period ...Bombay Gazette" Press.

...charges have been fixed on a re...moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal ...e new means now offered of making announcements ...the public.

...of Advertising may be had on application to the ..." Bombay Gazette" Press.

..." Gazette" Press, 1871.

...ON.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL ...E BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively ...by H. M. War Department.

...e received information this day that Revolvers are ...rtised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the ...ing our make.

...uld caution purchasers against these spurious imita...Ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is ...ed our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) engraved.

...Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London ; John ...Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

...ers and price lists to be had on application.

...PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—

...mental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broad...atrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descrip...ding and Memorandum Books, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., ...uling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates for, ...application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 20th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,227 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. N. Heccus, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 390

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,616 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Fonbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T Cloths, Mapsilams, &c., &c.

1 Case 50 Pieces Shirting Prints.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Powerful Chesnut Horse, 14-2½, Breaker and Charger, and carries a Lady well.

1 Bay Arab Horse, 14-1½ high, age under 6 years, goes in Saddle and Harness.

1 Scotch Terrier.

Bombay, 17th June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,

COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore 6, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

THE MAIL ROUTE via BRINDISI to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT or EUROPE, in connection with Brindisi with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, constant time.

Fares :—Brindisi to London, First Class.....£18 5s. 6d.

„ „ „ Second Class.....£9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long ..... seats for 8 persons ..... complete from £145
30 feet long ..... seats for 14 persons ..... complete from £190.
37 feet long ..... seats for 20 persons ..... complete from £245.
42 feet long ..... seats for 32 persons ..... complete from £300.
50 feet long ..... seats for 60 persons ..... complete from £650.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only use antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,

Southwark, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pompons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soup in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Order is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE!
CROWDED HOUSE!!
IMMENSE HIT
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL'S
NEW ENTERTAINMENT
"FLIGHTS OF FANCY!"

THIS EVENING, 17TH JUNE,
POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s. Tickets also to be had from Mr. W. B. GILL, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 P.M.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M. ; commence at 9 P.M.

Treasurer.—Mr. Oliver Dering. Agent.—Mr. Chas. Dering.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

AND

No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

Cassell's Technical Educator	Rs. 3 14
Guesses at Truth	3 4
Thinne Fion	2 0
Tredgold's Carpentry	11 0
Figure Training	1 14
Christopher Tadpole	2 4
Rector O'Halloran	2 2
Max Müller's Lectures on the Science of Language	10 0
Lothair	3 12

Bombay, 14th June 1871.

NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES KAPP has THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

H. D. FRECK & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1871.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD in the Grand Arsenal, on MONDAY, the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock noon, for the SALE of UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE and CAMP EQUIPAGE STORES.

TERMS or SALE.—25 per cent. deposit on the lots being knocked down ; the lots should be removed within three days, on failure of this they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

A. A. BAYLY, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited) —NOTICE.—In accordance with a Re olution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, Limited —NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. R. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th June 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, the ADDITIONAL TRAIN leaving KURLUT at 7-45 A.M., NARREL at 8-25 A.M., and arriving in BOMBAY at 11-20 A.M., on MONDAY MORNING, will be DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th June 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and from THURSDAY, the 15th instant, and UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the following TRAINS only will RUN between JULLUM and KHAMGAUM, viz. :—

Down.		Up.
Jullum.....Dep. 8-30 P.M.	Khamgaum .....Dep. 7-30 P.M.	
Khamgaum .....Arr. 9-35 „	Jullum .....Arr. 8-15 „	

The TRAIN from KHAMGAUM at 3-10 A.M. to JULLUM, and the TRAIN from JULLUM at 4-30 A.M. to KHAMGAUM, will be DISCONTINUED on and after the same date.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1871.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS for WHEELS") will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 300 WAGGON WHEELS, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th June 1871.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—SEALED TENDERS (marked TENDERS for ASHES) will be received by the undersigned up to 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of the REFUSE ASHES now lying at Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per cubic yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within 28 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 250.

The Locomotive Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent G. I. P. R. Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

THE BYCULLA ICE HOUSE.

MESSRS. TUDOR and Co. beg to intimate to the Residents of Byculla, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Parell, that they have MADE OVER the ICE HOUSE at BYCULLA, nearly opposite the Byculla Hotel, to JEEVANJEE AND Co.

JEEVANJEE and Co. beg to intimate, with respect to the above, that the Ice vaults will be open from 6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M., and that Ice will be sold at the rate of 1½ anna for One Pound, or 1¼ anna per pound for Two Pounds and upwards. The book system will be continued. Shou d any Ice remain in the vaults after 6 P.M., it will be available at any hour in cases of sickness.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class state Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,

UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF

F. ASQUITH,

(Five years with Badham & Co.),

INVITE attention to their extensive arrangements for the above Season. The Goods have been specially manufactured, and, from their choice character, are rarely obtained in this country.

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS

Remitting amount with Order ensure immediate attention and dispatch.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

COATS.		CAPES.		LEGGINGS.	
Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 3 12	Rs. 4 4	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 5 4

Cash.	ENTIRE SUIT.	Credit.
Rs. 22 0		Rs. 25 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash.	Credit.
		Rs. as.	Rs. as.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A Fresh Supply of this comfortable and absorbing material in all shades of color, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season	each	6 8	7 8
Silk and Wool. The best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, plain and Fancy colors	six for 37 0		42 0
Flannel Pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy Wove colors. The best quality.	each	8 8	9 8
Spun Silk. Wove colors, perfectly fast	each	9 0	10 0
French printed Cambrics, fast colors, with Collars attached	six	52 0	58 0
Long Cloth, Fine Linen Fronts, &c. ...	each	11 8	13 0
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs...	six	67 0	75 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat at iped Patterns	six for 28 0		31 8
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts ...	six for 22 8		25 0
	each	7 0	8 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT MAKERS.

SLEEPING KIT

FOR THE RAINS.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Oxford Cloth, suits	10 12	12 8
Best Wove Flannel, suits	17 0	19 8
Best Silk and Wool, suits	17 8	20 0
Best Spun Silk, suits	23 8	26 0
French printed Cambric, suits	7 8	8 8
Striped Cambric, suits...	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

Striped Cambric	each...	3 0	3 8
	six...	16 8	19 0
Best French Cambric	each...	3 8	4 0
	six...	18 8	22 0
Oxford Cloth	each...	4 12	5 12
Wove Flannel	each...	8 0	9 0
Silk and Wool	each...	8 8	9 8
Spun Silk...	each...	11 0	12 0

The above superior materials are rarely obtained in this country.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

OUTFITTERS.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

GENT'S UNDER-VESTS OR BANIANS.

		Cash.	Credit.
		Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Real Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Best Gauze Merino	six	24 0	27 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Silk and Merino	six	30 0	35 0

Small addition in price for Extra Large Sizes.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS.

SHRINKLESS, PURE AND SOFT.

Plain Merino...	per doz.	15 8 17 8
Fancy Stripes...	per doz.	15 8 16 0
Ribbed, plain color	per doz.	16 0 18 0
Superfine Fancy Stripes	per doz.	18 0 20 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Plain Brown Cotton...	11 0	12 8
Plain Colors	12 8	14 0
Fancy Stripes...	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	16 0	18 0
Superfine do.	18 0	20 0

GENT'S BATHING DRAWERS.

USEFUL FOR TRAVELLERS.

Plain Brown Cotton, per pair...	2 0	2 4
Fancy Stripes, per pair...	2 0	2 4

MERINO KNICKERBOCKERS.

Iain Colors, per pair...	4 8	5 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS.

SCARVES AND TIES.

		Cash.	Credit.
		Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Jules Favre. Ollivier. Promenade. Duke. Argyle. Conqueror. Stroller. Park.	Small Sailor's Knot	1 12	2 0
	Plain and Fancy Stripes and Spots, all Colors	2 4	2 10
	New elf-Fastener...	2 10	3 0
	Large Sailor's Knot	2 0	2 4
	Plain and Fancy Colours... ...	2 0	2 4
	Stripes, Spots, &c...	2 12	3 4
	New Self-Fa tener...	2 12	3 4
	New-made Bow, Patent Fastening, Black and Colours ...	2 0	2 4
Dress Ties, made Bow		0 12	0 14
Black and Coloured Tom Thumb		0 14	1 0

COLLARS.

BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

Haymarket	6 0	7 0	
Dux	6 0	7 0	
Shakspeare...	6 0	7 0	
West End	6 0	7 0	
Pall Mall	6 0	7 0	
Dux ... With Cambric Tie attached for wear with Flannel shirts	6 8	7 0	
West End...			

BRACES.

Scarlet Berlin ... with Doe Ends	2 0	2 4	
White Do.			
India Rubber	2 0	2 4	
Best Do. Leather Ends	2 8	3 0	
French (Guyots)	2 0	2 4	

WHITE KID GLOVES.

A Fresh Supply.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's—a good Glove	2	2 4

JEWELLERY.

Front Studs ... Gold on Ivory	3 12	4 4	
Collar. ... 14 Carat Lamb's Patent	1 8	1 12	
Solitaires. ... Will last for Years	4 8	5 0	

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

OUTFITTERS,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND AND Co,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEDOW STREET A

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Colabas, Port Cannings, and Mofussil Press shares at higher rates.

CALCUTTA.—12TH JUNE, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported:—
In Government Securities—
4 per cents. at Rs 98-12, or 1-4 discount, and small sums at Rs 98-14, or 1-2 discount.
5 per cents small amounts at Rs. 105-14 to 106.
5½ per cents. at Rs 113-8.
In shares—
National Bank shares, large numbers, at Rs. 97 to 98.
—*Englishman.*

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 13.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. J. Fraser, Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough from or after the 14th September 1871.

Mr. H. L. Wooldridge, Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Arcot, three months' sick leave.

Major G. V. Law, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the 3rd grade, privilege leave for one month after the 8th July next.

Mr. A. C. Lawford, Executive Engineer of the second grade, leave for one week.

Mr. D. Thompkinson, Mechanical Engineer, privilege leave for one month, retrospectively, from the 14th May last.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Arthur Johnston Brooks Atkinson to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot—to join on being relieved by Mr. Overbury.

Mr. James Acworth Davies to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura—to join forthwith.

Tanjore Appaji Rao, Treasurer, Collector's Office, to act as Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury and Paper Currency, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Wright on leave, or until further orders.

Lieutenant R. F. Taylor, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Palmer proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant C. C. Rawson, R. E., to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Lieutenant Taylor, and to be posted to the Madura District on special duty under Mr. R. Smith.

The following transfers are ordered—the officers joining at the public expense:—

Mr. W. Fraser, C. E., Executive Engineer of the 1st grade, from the Kurnool to the Bellary District.

Lieutenant J. E. Dorward, R. E., Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, from the Vizagapatam to the Godavery District, on being relieved by Captain Beatty, R. E.

Mr. H. Lyon, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, from the Nellore to the Madura District.

Conductor T. Smithers, Sub-Engineer of the third grade, from the Chingleput to the North Arcot District.

Lieutenant Dempster Heming, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kistna District, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Vizagapatam during the absence of Mr. Jones on leave, or until further orders.

Captain Alfred Western Hatchell Hornsby, Staff Corps, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Vizagapatam during the employment of Captain Sheffield on other duty, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Pritchard, Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Salem District, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St George.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department:—

Major G. J. D. Heath, of the Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, from the 21st May 1871, during the absence on leave of the Neilgherries of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. P. Ewart, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, or until further orders.

Captain G S B Hewetson, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, from the 4th May 1871, during the absence on leave to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel J B Watts, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, or until further orders.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Majors from the date specified against their names, having completed 29 years' service.

Captains Richard Smith Gray, Robert Henry Cunliffe and Hugh Watson,—from the 13th June 1871.

To be Captain from the date specified against his name, having completed 12 years' service.

Lieutenant Thomas Richard Ryng,—from the 11th June 1871.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Colonel D. Hamilton, of the Infantry, on special duty visiting the Hill Ranges of the Presidency, on the furlough for two years under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The leave to sea granted in G. O. G. 23rd March 1869 No 97, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. West, of the Staff Corps, is commuted to leave in India.

The name of Captain Fisher, of the Staff Corps, will in future be borne on the Rolls of the Army as "Bowness Fischer' instead of Thomas James Henry Bowness, Fisher, and he will be so addressed in all official correspondence.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, June 14.)

Captain H. W. J. Senior, officiating Adjutant of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Police Battalion, to officiate as Superintendent of the Central and District Jails at Mozuffurnuggur, and under section 7 of the Prison Act (XXVI. of 1870) to be invested with all the powers of such an officer under the Act.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clements Thomas Hutchell, 2nd grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 1st grade, vice Captain Thomas Dennehy.

Captain Alexander Howe Bramley, 3rd grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 2nd grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Clements Thomas Hutchell, absent.

Captain Horatio Nelson Noble, 3rd grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 2nd grade, vice Major Robert Cadell.

Mr. D'Arcy McArthy, 4th Grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 3rd Grade, vice Captain Charles Albert Dodd, officiating in another appointment.

Local-Lieutenant Thomas Jones Ryves, 4th grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 3rd grade, vice Major Frederick William Dalton Inglis, absent on leave.

Mr. Richard Waddington, 4th grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 3rd grade, vice Mr. William Charsley Thomas, absent on leave.

Mr. James Walter Williams, 4th grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 3rd grade, vice Captain Alexander Howe Bramley.

Captain George Farquhar Irving Graham, 4th grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 3rd grade, vice Captain Horatio Nelson Noble.

Mr. William Bedford Peppin, 5th grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 4th grade, vice Mr. D'Arcy McArthy.

Mr. Edward Berrill, 5th grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 4th grade, vice Local-Lieutenant Thomas Jones Ryves.

Mr. Horace B. Goad, 5th grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 4th grade, vice Mr. Richard Waddington.

Local-Lieutenant R. J. Young, 5th Grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 4th grade, vice Mr. James Walter Williams.

Mr. William Lumley Louis, officiating 5th grade District Superintendent, to officiate in the 4th grade, vice Captain George Farquhar Irving Graham.

Captain Horace Christopher Fagan, 1st grade Assistant District Superintendent, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 5th grade, vice Captain Francis Edwin Wiggins, absent on leave.

Lieutenant Frederick William Buller, 1st grade Assistant District Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 5th grade, vice Captain Charles Henry Cantor, absent on leave.

Mr. Reynolds Pocock, 1st grade Assistant District Superintendent, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 5th grade, vice Mr. George Guy Parker, absent on leave.

Mr. Severin Alexander Campbell, 1st grade Assistant-District Superintendent, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 5th grade, vice Mr. Sidney Smith.

Mr. Charles Clements Hicks, 1st grade Assistant District Superintendent, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 5th grade, vice Mr. William Bedford Peppin.

Mr. Frederick Walter Court, 2nd grade Assistant District Superintendent, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 5th grade, vice Mr. Edward Berrill.

Mr. Benjamin Alons, 2nd grade Assistant District Superintendent, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 5th grade, vice Mr. Horace B. Goad.

Mr. William Hope Angelo Short, 2nd grade Assistant District Superintendent, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 5th grade, vice Local-Lieutenant R. J. Young.

Mr. William Wigram Gifford, 2nd grade Assistant District Superintendent, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 5th grade, vice Mr. William Lumley Louis.

Mr. Edward Stanley Robertson, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allygurh, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence on leave of Mr. Henry Minchin Chase, or until further orders.

Mr. Joseph Smith, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to act as Secretary to the Municipal Committee of Ghazeepore, vice Mr. David Thomas Roberts.

Surgeon Joseph Christian Corbyn, Civil Surgeon of Bareilly, hold charge of the Bareilly District Jail from 30th November to 9th December 1868.

Mr. David Mason Gardner, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jounpore, officiated as Collector and Magistrate of that district from the 1st to the 8th May last, both dates inclusive

The Station Staff Officer at Shahjehanpore, under section 20, Act XXII. of 1864, is vested with powers for the trial of breaches of Cantonment Rules within the Cantonment of Shahjehanpore.

The undermentioned Tehseeldars, who have passed the prescribed examination in the Revenue Branch, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, for the trial of suits under Acts X. of 1859, and XIV. of 1863:—

Ueghur Ally, Kurhul, Zillah Mynpoory.
Syud Hossein, Bhowgaon, ditto.

Mr. Richard Stephen Whiteway, who was invested temporarily with the full powers of a Magistrate by Notification No. 65 A., dated the 24th June 1869, is confirmed in those powers with effect from the 16th May 1870.

The jurisdiction of Mr. Harry Roberts, Honorary Magistrate, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class, is extended to the Pergunnah of Secundra Rao in the Allygurh district.

The Reverend David Hutton, of the London Mission at Benares, is licensed, under section 5, of Act V. of 1865, to solemnize marriages, and under section 47, of the same Act, to grant certificates of marriages between native Christians in the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. C. Bicknell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Executive Allahabad Division, Public Works, to the 3rd Division, Grand Trunk Road.

Mr. B W. Blood, Assistant Engineer, Rajpootana State Railway, is granted three months' special leave of absence, under chap. II., section IV., para. 28, of the Public Works Code, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Mr. J. A. Ryan, Accountant, 4th grade, is transferred from the office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts to the Ajmere Division of the Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. J. Cooke, probationary Accountant, having passed the prescribed examination, is appointed a 4th grade Accountant, and posted to the Joypore Division of the Rajpootana State Railway.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Peruvian Congress ..	Stockton	Liverpool, March 26.
	Persia (s)	Merello	Genoa, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Garden Reach	Gilmore.....	Calcutta.
	Nouvelle Pallas	De Khor	Bord aux via Pondicherry.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Ship Sydney Dacres, Mosey, to Liverpool.
Ship T. E. Lemon, Snook, to Liverpool.
Ship Rinaldo, Hore, to Havre.
Ship City of Dublin, Masson, to Narrakel.

The ship Dilharre, to London via Madras, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

June 13 Meinam (s) .....Gauvain .....Galle, June 6.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Royal George, 50 boxes tin plates, N & B Wadia.

FROM LONDON.

Millwall, 60 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
The Tweed, 30 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Anazi, 5 cases still hock, Payne & Co.
H A Brightman (s), 14 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Conflict, 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co; 100 kegs red lead, P Bhanjee.
Europe, 25 cases brandy, D S Kemp & Co.
Scrutholyde (s), 18 cases sherry, 1 case portwine, and 2 cases brandy, J M Robertson.
Haddon Hall, 11 packages medicine, A K Luckmanjee; 1 cask hardware, F Nooroodin; 4 cases bottling wire tinned, S Rustomjee Sookia.
Royal George, 25 cases —, A Jeewakhan.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia (s), 150 cases brandy, H Bomonjee, Touche & Co.
Nouvelle Pallas, 10 hhds and 5 cases brandy, N Ardeseer & Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Tanjore, 57 cases stout, J Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia, 2 bales cotton, N Khuttow; 46 bales cotton, M Sewjee; 71 bales cotton, N Jewraz; 100 bales cotton, S P Framjee.
Sydney Dacres, 30 bales cotton B Mowarjee.
Morning Light, 44 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co; 11 bales cotton, J Kesowjee; 49 bales cotton, S Ramchunder.
Elizabeth Fry, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Compta, 30 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 200 bales cotto, John Campbe l & Co; 1 bale cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Cavour, 2 bales cotton, H Gangjee.
Royal Adelaide, 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 110 bales cotton, J Ludhance & Co; 51 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 46 bales cotton, M Esmail; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
Queen, 54 bales cotton, M Vizbocum; 36 bales cotton, L Bhicoonjee; 5,00 bales cotton, J Trikhovandass.
Erincnta, 3,000 bundles coir yarn, T Dewjee.
Sir John M ndeville, 60 bundles khuskus roots, G Farel & Co.
Mary Stenhouse, 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 400 bales cotton, George S King & Co.
Queen of the Lake, 200 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.
Princess Alexandra, 187 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 600 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Sumatra (s), 38 bales wool, P Tayrsey; 17 bales wool, B Canjee.
T E Lemon, 105 bales cotton, G Goreshunker.
British Consul, 7 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Children, 62 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Flying Venus, 200 bags old iron, Bell, Brandenburg & Co; 166 bales cotton, Kunkler, Prei werck & Co; 400 bags linseed, K Nanjee; 300 ewts. old iron, F Freeborn & Co.
Sternoway, 50 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s), 1 care coffee, B I S N Company; 2 bundles and 57 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 61 pieces E teeth, A Peerbhoy; 202 pieces E teeth, S Dervesh.

FOR FALMOUTH.

City of Brussels (s), 400 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Sumatra (s), 200 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

British India, 1,550 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried & Co; 600 packages rapeseed, S Tyebjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 10 cases indigo, A Seedic.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 8 bundles genda horns, and 1 bundle E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 200 bales cotton, C Ebrahim; 2 cases cambay stone, S Jeevunbhoy; 4 cases cambay stone, E Nooroodin & Co; 7 chests M opium, C Bomonjee; 25 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy; 15 chests M opium, N J Ebrahim; 40 bales cotton, E F Mahomed; 19 chests M opium, R Khimjee; 27 chests M opium, D C Tata; 12 chests M. opium, N Gumeshdass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s) 14 chests M. opium, C Bomanjee; 21½ chests M opium, G Seengine.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Rev. F. L. Sharpin. | F. Rowland, Esq.
Rev. W. H. Hepun. | R. C. Smith, Esq.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, is now carried on in the large upper-storied Bungalow formerly known as the Victoria Hotel, overlooking the Government Gardens.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month according to age and requirements.

A Bullock Gharry is provided for the conveyance of Children to and from the School, during the Monsoon, at a small extra charge.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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Price, per Copy..... 0 4

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LAMBRICK—June 11th, at 88, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of J. H. Lambrick, Esq., H. M. B. C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

BOLST—June 13th, at Calcutta, after a long and painful illness, of chronic diarrhœa, Frederick D'Clegan, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bolst, aged 33 years, 2 months, and 13 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871.

WE are glad to be able to congratulate the Government of Bombay on its refusal, in re-assessing the Madeh district, to place an extra cess on lands irrigated by wells. Such forbearance merits special recognition; for a Government which is not ashamed to levy a duty of 2,000 per cent. on salt surely deserves the credit of showing extreme self-denial when it refrains from compelling a villager to pay a fine on account of money he has spent in providing the water needed for the better cultivation of his land. The new Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and General Interference will, however, we are afraid, find fault with this display of weakness; for how are high officials' salaries to be paid, unless the local Governments stretch their taxing power to the utmost limit? But Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his colleagues may at least plead, in mitigation of their offence in letting irrigated land escape so easily, that, with regard to the land of the district generally, they have done what no private landlord in the world would dare to do—not even if he were a wealthy and unscrupulous new man who had bought the estates of some indulgent landlord of a good old stock—they have nearly doubled the rent of the whole property. In the Resolution of Government it is stated that the increase of rent sanctioned is only 75 per cent.; but, as Mr. Bosanquet, the Collector, points out, in addition to the nominal assessment, the ryot is now called upon to pay a local cess of one anna for every rupee of revenue, so that the actual increase is Rs. 79-11 on every hundred rupees, or say, in round numbers, 80 per cent. This monstrous increase of taxation has been deliberately sanctioned by Government, in spite of the opinion expressed by the Collector that so large an enhancement of the revenue, suddenly made, "might give rise to some discontent," and in defiance also of the warning conveyed by experience of the first season in which the new rates came into force in Indapoor, where, as Colonel Francis tells us, the Collector "deemed it expedient to remit the difference (50 per cent. in round numbers) between the revised and the old assessment."

The Government founds its determination to levy these rates on a comparison of the variations in the prices of produce during the thirty years of the old lease. It admits that the American war prices were exceptional, and therefore excludes them from the calculation; and it takes for a standard of the normal rise in prices the average of the five years 1856-57 to 1860-61, during which jowaree sold at the rate of 31 seers for a rupee. This price was 64 per cent. above the average of the preceding seventeen years, and 83 per cent. above the average of the first ten years of the lease. In taking 80 per cent., therefore, the Government, by its own showing, appropriates the whole of the increase caused by the rise in prices, leaving no margin whatever for the probable continuance of the steady fall which has already set in.

And here let us note the amazing fact, that, although Mr. Grant's Report is dated 12th January 1871, the figures which he brings forward, and which the Government now contentedly accepts, in justification of the proposed increase of assessment, do not come down to a later date than April 1869. Now, during the last two years the fall in prices has been so marked as to attract every one's notice. We find from the Report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for 1869 that the average price of gram for the whole year was Rs. 39 a candy, while this week gram is selling in our market at Rs. 29 a candy, a decrease of 26 per cent. We turned to the Price Current for April published with this week's *Government Gazette*, in the hope of ascertaining how far this fall in prices had affected the produce of the Madeh district; but the figures to which Mr. Chapman has put his name are evidently quite untrustworthy, the market price of gram in Bombay, for instance, being stated at Rs. 3 a maund, or Rs. 60 a candy! Our market price current, on the other hand, is strictly accurate, but it only gives the rates for the Presidency town. Taking, however, the article of bajree, which is one of the staples of Madeh, we find that its average price during the year 1869 was about Rs. 32 a candy, which gives 25 seers for the rupee. This week the maximum rate is Rs. 24 a candy, giving 33⅓ seers to the rupee. Now, if a rupee will buy 33 seers of bajree in Bombay, after the cost of the grain has been raised by the charges for carriage and town duties, it ought to purchase nearly 40 seers in the producing district. But, according to Mr. Grant's statistics, the average price of bajree in Madeh, during the five years before the American war which the Government has chosen to take as its standard, was 27 seers for a rupee. We are justified, therefore, in assuming that there has been a fall of about 50 per cent. in the price of agricultural produce in Madeh since the year 1860. There is every prospect that these low prices will rule for many a long year to come. The last thirty years have been fruitful of extraordinary encouragements to Indian agriculture. To say nothing of the American war, the war with Russia gave an unhoped-for stimulus to the production of oil seeds, and the introduction of railways extended the demand for all kinds of produce. There is no chance that the same rapid rate of progress will be continued. India may still do a steady, regular business; but the days of excessive prices have gone by, and we can but regret that those of excessive assessments have not gone with them.

What can possess men, who, claiming to be statesmen, lay these grievous burdens on the people whose welfare is entrusted to their charge? The proper mode of assessing the land is to calculate what will probably be the lowest rental of any year in the term for which a lease is to be granted, and then to take the smallest proportion of that rental which is required by "the exigencies of the State." This was the sound policy of the men who framed the Revenue Survey settlement of Bombay, and who laboured, not in vain, to make the great agricultural class of Western India contented and prosperous, and anxious above all for the maintenance of a Government which secured them in the full enjoyment of their rights of property. Now, however, the State has chosen to create new "exigencies" for itself by abandoning the direct taxes paid from time immemorial by the non-agricultural classes; and it seeks compensation by raising the rate of the land revenue. This attempt to throw the whole weight of taxation on one class of the community is both impolitic and unjust. It will provoke a feeling of intense dissatisfaction with the Government, and will gradually destroy all the good effects of the last thirty years' leases in improving the cultivation of the land. The villagers, who have acquired more expensive habits, will be terrified to find themselves, just when the prices of their produce are steadily declining, stricken with an assessment which according to the Government estimate is 80 per cent. above, and by our calculation of present prices is considerably more than double, the rent now payable to the State. Must this disastrous change of policy be consummated without a word of rebuke from the Viceroy or the Secretary of State? Surely, the least that ought to be done, in the interest of the cultivator and the country at large, is to take away from the local Governments the power of arbitrarily and recklessly increasing assessments to any rate that seems desirable in their eyes, and to tie them down by a rule prohibiting any addition beyond 25 or 30 per cent.?

WE have received late letters from Afghanistan which give a pretty complete account of the taking of Herat by Yakoob Khan, and show that, had the young Sirdar not been assisted by friends in the city, the chances are that the fortune of war would have turned to his disadvantage. Yakoob Khan's army, in fact, had been rather roughly handled by Fatteh Mahomed Khan only a few miles from Herat a day or two before the opening of the gates by traitors within allowed it to march quietly into the city. Yakoob had been encamped about seven cosses to the east of Herat on ground facing the hillocks of Kohi Dustan, and, Sirdar Fatteh Khan having marched out from Herat to give him battle, a fierce struggle took place, which resulted in the defeat of the rebellious son's army. Yakoob appears to have fallen back for eight cosses after his defeat, and Fatteh Mahomed's troops returned to the city. Intrigue then successfully effected what physical force would probably have found impossible. Yakoob's friends in the city knew well the power of bribery, and in this way corrupted the guards at certain of the city gates. This intelligence having been communicated to Yakoob Khan, he led his army up to the walls quietly—though it is difficult to understand how it was possible for him to do so without being observed and reported to the commander of the garrison—and entered the city without the slightest opposition. Once within the city, however, it was not long before he encountered resistance. Fatteh Mahomed Khan, who was inside the Balla Hissar fort, was soon informed of what had taken place, and, furious at what had been done, came out with all his strength to meet the enemy. A very severe fight took place between the troops of the two parties, in which large numbers were killed on both sides, and the result was that Yakoob Khan was again beaten and forced out of the city. But in the height of his success Fatteh Mahomed, while making his way out from one of the principal entrances of the city in pursuit of the enemy, was killed by a cannon ball. When this occurred Fatteh Mahomed's troops were pressing upon the enemy, and had driven Yakoob Khan back two or three hundred paces from the city. But the news of their commander's death soon spread among his soldiery, and we all know the effect of such news upon an Asiatic army; the men no sooner became aware of it than they were struck with panic and at once retreated towards Herat. Colonel Sirdar Khan and General Fateh Ali Shah tried in vain to reassure their men; but such was the panic that the Herat troops were completely defeated, and the Balla Hissar with the citadel was occupied by Yakoob Khan. The loss on the part of the panic-stricken army was great. Colonel Sirdar Khan, General Fateh Ali Shah, son of Syed Mahomed Khan Nimani, and Colonel Ataoollah Khan, brother of Shah Ghassi Shere Dill Khan, were killed in the action, while Fatteh Mahomed Khan's son was severely wounded.

Yakoob Khan, after obtaining possession of the city, blew from guns those Khans and Sirdars whom he suspected of being partisans of the Ameer, while many were put into chains by his orders.

The Ameer's troops under Sirdar Aslum Khan who left Anardarah on the 19th May have not yet made any move from Sabzwar. The remainder of the troops are stationed at Ferah, Gurishk, and Candahar. It is stated that the Jumslydees and the Charemakees have been sent out by Yakoob Khan to fight the Ameer's troops at Sabzwar.

The Ameer consults daily with Atta Mahomed Khan, the British vakeel, on his affairs. Preparations are being made to despatch reinforcements from Cabul to Candahar. The Ameer is said to have no intention of leaving Cabul for Candahar himself; he looks personally after all his business in Cabul.

MR. SCOBLE has, we hear, made known his wish to retire from the office of Chairman of the Bench of Justices, though his formal resignation has not yet been placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace. The appointment will, we presume, be offered by the Justices to the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Connon, who has officiated as Chairman at several recent meetings of the Bench, and has shown both tact and firmness in managing the business of that somewhat disorderly assembly.

A CORRESPONDENT at Dohad, Panch Mahals, writing on the 13th inst., says—"We had a heavy thunderstorm and rain on the 9th, and have had about five inches of rain altogether up to date. The weather is simply delicious, cloudy and even cold all day. Sowing maize has begun, and the ryots are hard at work."

THE revised list of Justices for Calcutta, prepared by the Bengal Council, shows that there are 41 Europeans, 29 Hindus, and 2 Mahomedans; Armenians, Jews, Parsees, &c., furnish 7 more.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., on Monday the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to examine Ensign W. Montgomery, 1/2nd Queen's, and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard Rowett, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong; and John James Greenshields, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

A EUROPEAN named Sherry, formerly employed on the Madras Railway, has been committed to stand his trial at the High Court of Madras on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, having been unfortunate enough to cause the death of the Rest House sergeant at Calicut in a drunken affray.

ANOTHER Bengalee youth, Baboo Rajkristo Sen, M.A., B.L., is about to proceed to Europe. He is moonsiff of the 24-Pergunnahs, lately transferred to the Diamond Harbour subdivision as an additional moonsiff to work the heavy file of cases in that Court. He proceeds to Europe on two years' leave of absence without pay.

DR. PLAYFAIR, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Agra, has published a paper of instructions for the guidance of the public when cholera is epidemic. The first thing to remember is—*avoid eating green vegetables (salads, &c.) or much fruit*; but if this is forgotten, and cholera ensues, the golden rule is—*send at once for the Doctor.*

IN yesterday's paper there appeared a small paragraph asking—"How many square rods are contained in one wiseacre." We have received the following answer from "Plato":—

"It takes four rods to make one wiseacre—the rod of affection; the rod of correction; the rod of affliction; and the rod of conviction."

THE Superintendent of the Government Cinchona Plantations considers the high plateau of the Neilgherries too cold for the successful cultivation of the ipecacuanha plant. He is, however, of opinion that in well-selected places, and at elevations not exceeding 4,000 feet, the plant may be successfully grown on the Neilgherries.

THE Madras papers mention the loss of a large Arab ship from Jeddah, which was driven on shore, by stress of weather, at Perpengady, five miles north of Calicut, on Friday morning last, and has become a total wreck. It is feared that only 19 out of about 300 persons on board have been saved. This is probably the Dabul Rahmoni, the wreck of which only resulted in the loss of twenty-five lives, according to a telegram published in Bombay.

THE "Times" of May 26 has the following paragraph:—"A special pension of £400 a year has been granted to the widow of the late Sir Henry Durand by the Secretary of State for India in Council. There is no one interested in India, whether in this country or the East, who would not have rejoiced had the sum been even larger. Sir Henry Durand fell in the service of his country as really as if he had been on the field. In voting this pension the Council of India have done something to redeem the Queen's Government from the reproach that it is less careful of the interests and less grateful for the services of distinguished Anglo-Indians than the East India Company was."

IT is the fashion with some big people to underpay their servants on the ground that the honour of waiting upon a great personage is worth more than a fair salary attended with less dignity. "On this principle," says the "Pioneer," "the Government has hitherto treated the officers in charge of the Etah and Pillibhit districts, giving them the pay of a simple joint magistrate for doing the work of a magistrate and collector. Strenuous efforts have been made for some years by the Government of the North-Western Provinces to obtain more adequate remuneration for these appointments. We are glad to be able to announce that the Supreme Government has at length yielded its consent, and the officers in charge of the districts of Etah and Pillibhit will receive twelve hundred and fifty rupees per month. When it is recollected that the work and responsibility in these districts is no less than in any of the smaller districts of the provinces, and that the officers in charge of them lose the chances of acting allowances which fall to the lot of ordinary joint magistrates, it will be conceded by most people that no more than very bare justice has been done."

HOW THE TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW IS USED AT KHANDALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to ask, through the medium of your paper, whether I am correct in assuming that travellers' bungalows were instituted solely for the accommodation of European travellers? My reason for asking this is, I think, a good one.

On Saturday last I found the travellers' bungalow at Khandalla converted into a native dhurumsalla. It was occupied—I ought rather to say crammed—with H. H. Aga Khan's followers; the bedsteads (as far as I could discover from the outside of the bungalow) had been removed; the floors were strewn with mattresses; old clothes and dirty rags were hung upon the verandah to dry; and every available space throughout both bungalow and verandah was occupied by a group of Asiatics, whose only amusement appeared to be smoking and spitting.

If these bungalows were built for such purposes I have of course no cause for complaint; but I submit that those in whose charge they are placed should arrange the accommodation in such a way that a European lady when alone could have no reason to feel reluctant to take shelter therein.

I may mention, as the chief cause of my writing this, the fact that a lady who had been staying for some time at Khandalla on Saturday missed the 2 P.M. train for Bombay, and, having previously despatched both kit and servants, found herself compelled to go to the travellers' bungalow for shelter. Imagine the delightful sense of security and privacy which must have comforted her when she found the bungalow occupied by a crowd of swarthy Persians—luckily for her she had friends at hand who could, and did, put her up, or she would undoubtedly have been compelled to have passed twenty-four hours under the hospitable roof of the railway station.

A bungalow so much resorted to by Europeans as the one at Khandalla should undoubtedly be placed in the charge of an European messman—a Parsee or Portuguese cannot be expected to be acquainted with the tastes and requirements of Europeans sufficiently well to enable him to secure the entire approval of those he attends upon.

I enclose my card, and remain, yours obediently, KISKAWASTE.
16th June.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

REWARDS TO GERMAN GENERALS AND MINISTERS.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE

Government have published interesting despatches from Mr. Wade and Admiral Kellett. Mr. Wade, under date 29th March last, says it is impossible to predict to what extent the interests of foreigners may be compromised should France decide on hostile action. We certainly cannot afford to diminish the English naval force in China, but, the despatch adds, there is no indication that people hitherto well-disposed are becoming hostile to foreigners.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE.

General Pears has been gazetted a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Earl Grey and Ripon has been created a Marquis.

Lord Tenterden is gazetted a Commander of the Bath, which honour Sir Stafford Northcote, however, declined.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE.

The Roumanian Chambers have voted a royal address to Prince Charles, promising to support the present Government.

The German Parliament has voted four million thalers (£600,000) rewards to Generals and Ministers. The Reichstag has been closed by the Emperor, who expressed a conviction that the present peace would be durable.

The "Times" of this morning publishes a rumour of Marshal Macmahon's resignation.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Reserve of Notes ...£15,000,000....Inc. £562,000
Bills discounted .....£16,000,000....Dec. £625,000
Bullion .....£26,000,000....Inc. £ 75,000

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 2½ per cent.

HOW MEMORIALS ARE GOT UP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—I see you have to-day published a memorial against municipal expenditure and taxation purporting to be signed by 5,000 persons. I think it well that the public should know how signatures were obtained to this memorial, and therefore jot down for your information my own personal experience in the matter, which I believe to be that of many others. The memorial, a very lengthy document, is in English, and about twenty copies, I believe, were in circulation. One copy was brought to me and a friend by one of the parties employed to obtain signatures, who said, "here is a great petition to reduce taxation, you should sign it." I asked to be allowed to read it first, and got it into my hand for the purpose, but the party in charge of it said there was no need to read it, it was all right, and I should sign at once if I wished. I refused absolutely to sign unless I had an opportunity of reading it. Upon this the party in charge said, "Very well, we don't want your signature," and took away the memorial. I make no comments, but simply enclose my card.
16th June. VERITAS.

THE MODE OF ASSESSING LAND IN BOMBAY.

MR. BEYTS, of the Revenue Survey, in a letter defending himself against Mr. Knight's criticisms on the Soopa Talooka report, thus describes the process of assessing land in the Bombay Presidency:—

"After careful field measurements and soil classification have been tested by European officers, men are set about obtaining statistical data. The archives of the collectorate are searched diligently, and every scrap of information which can throw any light on the condition of the people past and present, is brought to bear on the important question. The agricultural resources of the district are all registered to the minutest item,—statements are drawn up showing progress or retrogression, measured by the revenue demands,—remitted, and causes thereof,—revenue realized, and outstanding balances, with occupied and waste areas corresponding with each year, as far back as the records will permit. A list of average rates in each class of soil in every village is compiled for comparison, and as it generally takes three or four years before the settlement follows upon the first introduction of the survey, ample time is afforded the Settlement Officer to observe

LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 26.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 26TH MAY, 1871.

Control Department, Supply and Transport Sub-Department, Commissary J. R. Dombrain has been permitted to retire on retired pay. Dated 10th May, 1871.

ADMIRALTY, 23RD MAY, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned officer has been placed on the Retired List from this date:—

Paymaster Joseph Lewis.

Mr. Lewis has been authorized to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief from the date of his retirement.

ADMIRALTY, 24TH MAY, 1871.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been this day promoted to the rank of Lieutenant:—

Charles William Frederick Craufurd.
Willoughby Edward Still.
Henry Alexander Baring.
Charles Gibson Michaelson.
Edward Albert Fryer.
Charles Lindsay.
Thomas Edward Maxwell.
Andrew Robertson Gordon.

ADMIRALTY, 26TH MAY, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Rear-Admiral Arthur Forbes has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 13th instant.

PARIS.

(*Times*, May 26.)

"There are no epithets that can in any degree give satisfaction to the feelings with which every man's heart must be oppressed." Such were the words Mr. Gladstone employed last night in reference to the frightful ruin which has fallen upon Paris, and it will be admitted that the sympathy of England could not be better expressed by the Prime Minister than by the confession that he—gifted above all men in the faculty of expression—was reduced to silence in contemplating the havoc that has been wrought. We are awe-stricken, as if we were witnessing some great outburst of natural forces, and we forget for the moment our indignation against the authors of the irreparable mischief, which has been done in attempting to estimate the mischief itself. We are, in truth, living in the midst of a whirlwind. The wind was sown long since; those who dropped the seed are almost forgotten; but the whirlwind is now being reaped amid the horror of all men. What wonder if we feel, with Mr. Gladstone, overpowered by such calamities? The modern world has never seen the like of what has been done in the last two days. The burning of Babylon, the fall of Jerusalem, the sack of Rome are the events to which we must revert to find a parallel for our own experience. And we shall look back in vain even across so many ages. Babylon, Jerusalem, Rome fell before foreign enemies, who wreaked upon them the vengeance of long-delayed victory; the pride of Paris has been brought to the ground by men whose avowed aim was to maintain above all things its supremacy.

We are still uncertain as to what has been spared out of the ruins. The telegram of our Versailles Correspondent happily dissipates some of our apprehensions. We are assured that the chief treasures of the Louvre have been spared—we do not say to France, but to mankind. A large part of the palace which, after centuries of progress was only completed in our own time, has been consumed, but it appears to be the north sides of the quadrangles composing the structure, the sides next to the Rue de Rivoli and opposite to the galleries so well known to the whole of Europe that have perished. The contents of the Museum of Napoleon III., with its treasures of ancient and medieval art have no doubt greatly suffered, but the famous Salon Carre, the Italian, German, and Flemish Galleries abutting on the Quays and the halls of sculpture beneath have, we trust, been saved. Unhappily, we cannot say whether the marvels of genius that were housed in these saloons have been kept there or whether they were removed to some place supposed to be of greater safety, but in reality of greater peril. It is a small thing to say of the Marriage in Cana of Prul Veronese, and of the Venus of Milo, that their loss would be irreparable. Works such as these represent the highest powers of the nations that gave them to the world. They are, we trust, saved; the frenzied spirits of the Commune have done their worst, but their power of destruction has been, happily, restricted. They have, indeed, done enough. They have gone far to complete the destruction of all that had been left of historic Paris. The Tuileries is in ashes. It had withstood previous fires. Five times has it been plundered, and now it is utterly consumed. The Palais Royal was on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. The same good fortune visited the Hotel de Ville, described by M. Thiers on Wednesday as in flames, and yesterday captured in a condition which has not been reported. Next to the Tuileries, if not indeed, before it, the Hotel de Ville is must rank as the finest monument in Paris of the *renaissance* of France, and, apart from all consideration of its architectural value, the destruction of a building which was a standing witness in favour of the principle of municipal government would be a strange commentary on the claims of Communism. The insane hatred of everything which could minister to the culture of mankind stimulated the work of destruction on the south as well as on the north side of the Seine. A large part of the Luxembourg Palace was blown up by the insurgents. In its galleries all that was greatest of the schools of modern France had been preserved. We would not cleave to the rank of the great masters of the sixteenth century, but the passing generation was, perhaps, more in unison with his agitated and somewhat febrile genius than with mightier men, and the best of Delacroix was there. Ingers, Delaroche, Troyon, and a crowd of living painters were represented in the collection of the Luxembourg. It is now in ruins. Have their works survived? We do not know. As we go around and about Paris in imagination we meet with monument after monument with respect to which we would fain have better assurance that they are safe, but we must be content to wait until some order has been created out of the existing chaos of the capital. The best hope we have rests on the fact that firemen have been collected from every point about Paris, and even from distant Departments, to subdue the enemy that has been set loose to lay waste the trophies of civilization, and there is reason to believe that their efforts will be effectual to check the conflagration, though they cannot replace what has been destroyed.

It is impossible to separate our horror at the ruin that has been brought upon Paris from indignation at its authors. It is true, and the thought ought to be constantly borne in mind, that what has happened during the last two months in the capital of France is indissolubly connected with what has gone before. If we had not seen a nation drinking to the lees the cup of humiliation, we should not have seen the population of a great city acquiescing in the assumption of power by a few crazy fanatics at the head of a band of discontented workmen. The tinder was prepared, and the responsibility of those who made it ready for the spark will be recorded in the pages of history. Those who have made France as low in the presence of fire cannot be held wholly guiltless of the sequel, but it would be at once foolish and wicked to refrain from branding with just condemnation the men who laid the torch to the inflammable material before them. It seems to be sometimes thought that if we can get an insight into the causes which have led to crime the criminality disappears. We cannot but repudiate the levity of this method of argument. The destruction of Paris is a fearful manifestation of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. The firing of palaces is the expression of a spirit which would destroy all wealth and the symbols of wealth. If it is impossible to obtain luxury for all, let us deny luxury to any. This is, we fear, the distempered reasoning at the root of the havoc of Wednesday, and it indicates no more improvement on the maxims of Jack Cade than the social theories of the Communists have darkened any advance on his premises of cheapness and plenty to be obtained without labour. But there is this difference between the present time and the fourteenth century,—if from their depths of misery the unfortunate peasants of that age burst into revolt against the heavy fate that pressed upon them, they were not encouraged to plunge deeper and deeper into wretchedness on the chance that they might in the end find some unknown salvation. It has been reserved for our time to see men, themselves in easy circumstances, who have no conception of what would happen if their advice were literally followed, encouraging the ignorant and the desperate to upset the social order in which they live, to pull down all that is about them, and to set fire, as it were, to the framework of society, just to see if out of the ashes of the past there might not arise some new and unknown organization. Upon men who thus gamble with the welfare of society and the fate of nations no judgment can be too severe.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PARIS.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)
(BY TELEGRAPH.)

VERSAILLES, Tuesday, May 23, 2-15 P.M.

It may be desirable that I should add some explanation to the account I have already given of the way in which the troops moved from the *enceinte* to the different positions they occupied in Paris last night. The first column, proceeding between the railway and the Fortifications, made its way from Auteuil to La Muette; the second, starting from Auteuil, threw down a barricade which had been erected behind the railway arch, and, taking the Rue Raynouard and the Rue Franklin proceeded by the high ground to the Trocadero. This march was not a rapid one, because at every step precautions had to be taken against snares that might have been laid by the insurgents. The Artillery men and the Engineers entered the houses on the terraces and examined the powder stores in the Rue Beethoven in order to ensure the column against an explosion. The third column, setting out from the Point du Jour, marched along the quays to the Bridge of Jena. At this point there was a junction of the three columns, and a line of occupation from Passy to the river-side at that bridge was established. The fourth column crossed the river at the Point du Jour, and marched along the quay of Grenelle. Upon entering the Champs de Mars they found that the insurgents were encamped in considerable force there. Skirmishers were thrown out, and, opening fire, they drove out the enemy without any serious difficulty, although in the latter had a park of artillery. The insurgents showed fight for some time, and a struggle was maintained on the right of the Champs de Mars, where the temporary wooden barracks have been erected. The insurgents formed in a sort of hollow square at the four sides of the portion of the ground which for some time has been covered with artillery caissons, and opposed to the attack upon them by a vigorous fire, but being opposed on two sides by an overwhelming force, they gave way, without any very great loss on either side. The tricolour was planted on the Pavillon de l'Ecole.

I announced on Sunday that at 10 p.m. General Cissey was proceeding to take by assault the insurgent positions at Vaugirard and Montrouge, and yesterday I stated that he had entered at 2 a.m., having used bruscking batteries. I am told that they and the first column of his troops went in by a breach he had made in the *enceinte*. As I have not visited the spot, I do not vouch for the existence of a breach in the parapet. The General got in, at all events, and, advancing by the Boulevard de Montrouge, found in his path a formidable barricade, armed with six cannon and with mitrailleuses. The insurgents offered a resistance, and an artillery combat ensued. The barricade was carried early in the day, and the Division made its way forward. In the afternoon there was a long and violent cannonade for the possession of the Avenues between the Pont d'Jena and the Pont des Invalides. The insurgents entrenched themselves behind the ruins of the *carte'erche* factory in the Avenue Rapp, and it was not thought advisable to bring the troops too near those ruins. The insurgents were dislodged by the fire of artillery.

From the Arc de Triomphe there was no fighting down the Champs Elysee, but there was a struggle at the Palais de l'Industrie before the troops obtained possession of that building. Under the orders of certain members of the Commune, the insurgents resisted with a musketry fire.

Montmartre kept firing in the direction of the Trocadero throughout the day. Its fire did not kill or wound many men, but it retarded the advance of the troops towards the heart of the city.

The fire which I mentioned in ons of my despatches yesterday as having been seen by me from the Viaduct of the Pont du Jour was caused by the blowing up of the riding school of the Ecole d'Etat Major, which was filled with cartridges.

Dombrowski has not been taken. He escaped from La Muette when the troops entered, leaving behind him the silver service which was in the room where he had been about to sit down to dinner.

Assy, who is a prisoner here now, was taken on the Quai de Billy. In his replies to the official interrogation he said there would be no resistance in Paris except at Montmartre and Belleville.

2 P.M.

Montmartre has been carried after a rather sharp struggle The tricolour now waves over the Buttes.

7-45 P.M.

Immediately on the despatch of my last telegram I went into Paris, where for some hours I witnessed the fighting. I found that early this morning all the important positions of Montmartre had been taken by the two Corps d'Armée of Generals Douai and Ladmirault. The latter General had occupied the station of St. Ouen at the Place de Clichy, and he had advanced to Montmartre by an external movement, keeping for some distance outside the ramparts. At the same time General Douai made a direct movement from inside the city by the Parc de Monceaux. In this manner Montmartre had been almost entirely surrounded. There was a hard contest, but the troops succeeded in entering the Buttes. A large number of the insurgents were killed in the action, and about 4,000 were made prisoners. A large number of cannon and mitrailleuses taken was very considerable, amounting to some hundreds. Belleville is still in the hands of the insurgents, as are also the Hôtel de Ville and the Tuileries. The Red flag was floating on them when I left Paris at half-past 5 o'clock. All the time I was in the city severe fighting was going on across the Place de la Concorde between the insurgents occupying the mansion of the Ministry of Marine, at the corner of the Rue Royale, and the troops on the other side of the river in the Palace of the Corps Législatif. A gunboat which the insurgents had under the Pont Royal, close to the Tuileries, was firing constantly. The insurgents in the Rue de Rivoli and the garden of the Tuileries were using mitrailleuses and rifles, and the troops along the Boulevard at the edge of the Place des Invalides, close to the river, were attacking them with four-pounder guns. Fort Vanves was firing on the insurgent positions in the neighbourhood of Montrouge and the Faubourg St. Germain, and the Federalists were shelling Vanves from Forts Montrouge and Bicêtre. There was musketry skirmishing at various points in the Faubourg St. Honoré. The insurgents occupy houses, from which they keep up a rapid fire to impede the march of General Cissey's troops. Among the prisoners taken to-day many have been recognized as old Reds who were actively engaged in the insurrection of June, 1848. A movement has been ordered which will result in completely shutting in the insurgents within a circle formed by the whole army of Paris. The Madeleine is in the hands of the military. Several fires have broken out in the city. Colonel Piquemalle, chief of the Staff of General Verge, was killed to-day.

The following circular despatch was yesterday forwarded to the Prefects of the several Departments:—

"VERSAILLES, May 23, 2 p.m.

"The course which events are taking justify the belief that we have now 80,000 men in Paris.

"General Cissey has taken up his position from the railway station at Mont Parnasse to the Ecole Militaire, and is proceeding along the left bank towards the Tuileries.

"Generals Douai and Vinoy are enclosing the Tuileries, the Louvre, and the Place Vendome, in order subsequently to act upon the Hotel de Ville.

"General Ladmirault is approaching the foot of Montmartre with his two divisions.

"General Montaudan, following the movement of General Ladmirault, has taken Neuilly, Le Vallois, Perrey, and Clichy, and is attacking St. Ouen. He has taken 105 guns and crowds of prisoners.

"The resistance of the insurgents is gradually declining, and there is every ground for hoping that if the struggle is not finished to-day it will be over by to-morrow at the very latest, and for a long time.

"With respect to the killed and wounded it is impossible to fix the numbers, but they are considerable. The army, on the contrary, has suffered but very slight loss.

"THIERS."

5-45 P.M.

A second circular issued by the Chief of the Executive, and dated half-past 3 this afternoon, says:—

"The tricolour flag waves over the Buttes Montmartre and the Northern Railway station. These decisive points have been carried by the troops of Generals Ladmirault and Clinchant, who captured between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners. General Douai has taken the Church of the Trinity, and is marching upon the Mairie in the Rue Drouot.

"Generals Cissey and Vinoy are advancing towards the Hotel de Ville and the Tuileries.

"THIERS."

VERSAILLES, Wednesday, May 24, 12 30 P.M.

The insurgents have set fire to the Tuileries, the mansion of the Minister of War, the mansion of the Minister of Finances, the Court d'Ecomptes, the Caisse des Depôts et Consignations, and all those buildings are now in flames.

5 P.M.

The sitting of the National Assembly commenced to-day at half-past 3 o'clock.

Admiral Leroncieres proposed that in consequence of the lamentable events now occurring, the Assembly should only meet to receive communications from the Government.

M. Datorel, a member of the Right, required information respecting the presence in Paris of M. Jules Ferry as prefect.

M. Thiers, who spoke with a voice broken by emotion, said he was always ready to listen to the advice of the Assembly, but in the present crisis every moment was precious. "I am acknowledged even by my enemies to have become the saviour," said M. Thiers, "cause me deep affliction. The insurrection is overcome. The odious act—one unparalleled in history—of which some villains have just been guilty, is that the burning act of their despair." M. Thiers proceeded to describe the strategic movements of the army, confining the insurrection to one point, and surrounding it:—"The Generals, desiring to treat the city with humanity, without any attack upon public monuments in which the insurgents had taken up positions. This morning they carried the Place de la Concorde. The Ministry of Finances, the Hotel of the Conseil d'Etat, the Palace of the Legion of Honour, and the Palace of the Tuileries were burnt by the insurgents. When the troops gained possession of the Tuileries, it was but a mass of smouldering ashes. (Cries of indignation.) The Louvre will be saved to us. Another grievous piece of intelligence is that the Hotel de Ville is in flames. (A renewed outburst of indignation.) I am convinced that the insurrection will be completely conquered by this evening at the latest. No one could have prevented the crime of these wicked wretches. They have made use of petroleum for their incendiary purposes, and have sent petroleum bombs against our soldiers. What remedy can be applied? you will ask. Let us preserve a cool judgment. The remedy is union. Without that we shall not succeed in obtain to anything but resolutions which will be disputed and ever disputable. Let us first complete the victory; it has been difficult to procure. The best of the Generals of the army have shown an amount of talent and valour which has excited the admiration of foreigners, who have expressed it to us. After what we have already done I implore the Assembly to allow us to complete this work, which weighs heavily upon us, inasmuch as our efforts are directed against Frenchmen. There should be no distraction of us. When the insurrection shall have been suppressed we shall not fail to punish, according to law but implacably. Our right of pardon we invite you to share with us. It is fal e that the National Guard is being rearmed. Some officers, partisans of order, caused the Napoleon barracks, the Rue Bonaparte, and the Caserne de Pepin, at Passy, and have collected men who are known to be trustworthy. I have given orders that this proceeding be discontinued. It is by an error that M. Jules Ferry has been mentioned in the *Journal Officiel* as Prefect of the Seine. No one could be found willing to accept the responsibility and burden of that office. Such a functionary, however, was absolutely necessary to intervene between the army and the civil population. An appeal was then made, and not without success, to the patriotic devotion of M. Ferry, who has already performed those functions. All that is left provisional. The Prefect must be disarmed. (Loud applause.) Mairie will be appointed. Be not impatient. Leave us to finish our task, and never again will the country see such an insurrection. A long for repose you can confer it upon me (No, no'), but pray do not add to our difficulties. We share your sorrows, your anguish. Allow us to act with calmness. We have need of all our coolness, and of full freedom of mind." (Applause, especially from the Left and Centre.)

Amid much agitation the sitting was closed.

7-45 P.M.

I have just returned from witnessing one of the saddest sights that has occurred in the world's history.

In a former telegram I announced that the insurgents had set fire to several of the public buildings of Paris, the Royal and historical Tuileries included. I have since been for some hours in the magnificent city, which flames and bombshells are fast reducing to a huge and shapeless ruin. Its architectural glories are rapidly passing away in smoke and flame, such as have never been witnessed since the burning of Moscow, and amid a roar of cannon, a screaming of mitrailleuses, a bursting of projectiles, and a horrid rattle of musketry from different quarters which are appalling. A more lovely day it would be impossible to imagine, a sky of unusual brightness, blue as the clearest ever seen, a sun of surpassing brilliancy even for Paris, scarcely a breath of wind to ruffle the Seine. Such of the great buildings as the spreading conflagration has not reached stand in the clearest relief as they are seen for probably the last time in a dozen spots, at both sides of the bridges, sheets of flame and awful volumes of smoke rise to the sky and positively obscure the light of the sun. I am making these notes on the Trocadero. Close and immediately opposite to me is the Invalides, with its gilded dome shining brightly as ever. The wide esplanade of the Ecole Militaire, almost immediately underneath it, is nearly covered with armed men, cannon, and horses. Shells from the positions of General Cissey, at Montrouge, are every minute falling close to the lofty dome of the Pantheon. It and the fine building of Val de Grace, near it, seem certain to be destroyed by missiles before the incendiary fire reaches them. There is a dense smoke close to St. Sulpice, and now flame rises amid the smoke, and the two towers of the church are illuminated as no electric light could illuminate them. Some large building is on fire there. Every one asks which it is, but no one can approach that quarter to put the matter beyond doubt. Burnt flakes are flying towards us, and the prevailing opinion is that the Sorbonne and its library are being consumed. There are a number of other fires between that and the river. No one doubts that the Palais de Justice is sharing the fate of the Tuileries and the Louvre. The Chateau of the Tuileries has all but disappeared. The centre cupola has fallen in, and so has the roof along the whole length of the building. Some of the lower storys yet burn, for fire and smoke are rushing fiercely from the openings where up to this morning there were windowframes and windows.

The Louvre is not yet wholly gone, and perhaps the fire will not reach all its courts. As well as we can make out through the flame and smoke rushing across the gardens of the Tuileries, the fire has reached the Palais Royal. Every one is now crying out, "The Palais Royal burns!" and we ascertain that it does. We cannot see Notre Dame or the Hotel Dieu. It is probable that both are fast becoming ashes. Not an instant passes without an explosion. Stones and timber and iron are flying high into the air, and falling to the earth with horrible crashes. The very trees are on fire. They are crackling, and their leaves and branches are like tinder. The buildings in the Place de la Concorde reflect the flames, and every stone in them is like bright gold. Montmartre is still outside the circle of the flame; but the little wind that is blowing carries the smoke up to it, and in the clear heavens it rises black as Milton's Pandemonium. The New Opera House is as yet uninjured; but the smoke encircles it, and it will be next to a miracle if it escapes. We see clearly now that the Palais de Justice, the Ste. Chapelle, the Prefecture of Police, and the Hôtel de Ville are all blazing without a possibility existing of any portion of any one of them being saved from the general wreck and ruin.

As I am leaving for Versailles to get off this telegram, the military are as far as the Pont Neuf on the left bank of the river, and just beyond the Hôtel de Ville on the right. Now, at 6 o'clock, it is all but certain that when this fire is extinguished scarcely one of the great monuments of Paris will have escaped entire destruction.

The barricade of the insurgents at the end of the Rue Royale was taken last night by a movement in which the troops made their way from house to house, starting from the Rue Boissy d'Anglas, to the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré. The fighting in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré and the Avenue Marigny was very severe. Six shells fell and exploded in the grounds of the British Embassy. The two houses which formed the angles at the corners of the Rue Royal and the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré were burnt to the ground. The Place Vendome was taken by the troops. In the Faubourg St. Germain during the whole night an energetic combat was raging between the Insurgents and the men of General Cissey's division.

VERSAILLES, Thursday Night.

I have been over a large portion of Paris to-day and I am happy to say that, though large fires are still raging, the conflagration is not spreading to the extent that had been apprehended. The destruction done by the street fighting and the desolation which prevails in the principal boulevards and other leading thoroughfares exceed all I could have imagined from a more distant view.

I entered to-day by the Porte de la Muette, and, getting round to the left, approached the Arc de Triomphe from the Avenue de l'Impératrice. All along I found trees, lamp-posts, and the handsome houses smashed by shells. Turning off by the Rue de Morny, I worked my way round to the Boulevard Haussmann. It was impossible to proceed along by the pavement, as on either side at intervals of a few feet felled trees and thick branches had been laid down by the insurgents to obstruct the passage of the troops. On Monday last the Federals had occupied the houses, and fired from the corridors. All the fronts of the houses were disfigured by rifle balls, the corridors were broken, and the handsome mirror doors very much shattered. The beautiful columns of the Madeleine are sadly injured, the fluted edges having been in many places shot away. The two houses in the Rue Royale, at the corner of the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, were blazing fiercely, and the smoke and sabre that flew from them were stifling the pompiers, who were working energetically there and at other points; but while I was in the city some of their corps were shot. It had been discovered that they, in the absence of burning water on the first they were called upon to extinguish, were at daily pumping petroleum into the flames, and so adding to their fury. When this was detected the guilty firemen were surrounded by a body of infuriated, conducted into the Place de Vendome, and shot. I could count the number of people I met along the Boulevards, so few were those who ventured to walk about. The fears of petroleum and explosions are universal. The inhabitants had either stopped up, or were engaged in stopping up, every chink through which petroleum might be thrown into their houses. Their cellar lights, their ventilators, and their gratings were being made impervious to petroleum, and other precautions which only the oppressed itself. We have already in our hands 2,000 prisoners, and shall certainly have 18,000 to 20,000. The soil of Paris is strewn with corpses of the insurgents. The frightful spectacle will, it is hoped, serve as a lesson to those inimical men who could so far debase themselves as partisans of the Commune. Justice will soon be satisfied. The human conscience is indignant at the monstrous acts which France and the world have now witnessed. The Army has broken the back of the Red Revolt. We are happy in the midst of our misfortune to be able to announce this, thanks to the wisdom of our Generals, it has suffered very small losses."

NOON.

The troops have captured the Hotel de Ville, and have occupied Fort Montrouge.

The military operations are being actively and energetically carried on by the three corps which are now in Paris. It is hoped that they will be in possession of the whole of the capital by this evening.

It is asserted that General Vinoy has been appointed Governor of Paris.

The newspapers state that Delescluze, Clusceret, Félix Pyat, and Ranvier have been made prisoners, but the news is not officially confirmed.

The damage done to the various quarters of Paris is considerable. Many houses have been burnt or seriously injured.

Firemen have been summoned by telegraph from all the districts around Paris.

4 P.M.

Fort Bicêtre has been occupied by the troops.

It is stated that Raoul Rigault was shot this morning.

A dense cloud of smoke still hangs over Paris, which gives rise to fears of fresh conflagrations.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, May 25, Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the National Assembly M. Picard read the following despatch from General Cissey, dated 2 p.m. to-day:—

"Fort Montrouge and the redoubt of Les Hautes Bruyeres are in the hands of the Versailles troops. Forts Bicetre and Ivry are about to be summoned to surrender, and the Pantheon and the Halle aux Vins have been occupied. There only remains the Gate of Italy, for the capture of which the necessary preparations are being made. Meanwhile, increase the strictness of the blockade, and let no one pass."

M. Picard added:—

"This despatch explains the necessity for restricting the distribution of safe conducts. Valérein reports the outbreak of fresh conflagrations. We think we are approaching the end of the struggle. The appeal made to the Departments have been responded to, and numerous firemen had already arrived to aid in extinguishing the flames. With regard to the hostages in the hands of the insurgents, I regret that I can give no information to the Assembly, because I have nothing to tell." (Sensation.)

As M. Picard descended from the tribune, a telegram was handed to him, which he read to the House, announcing the occupation of Fort Bicetre, and stating that a rumour was current in Paris that the Versailles troops had obtained possession of the Butte Chaumont. M. Picard added:—"It is known that from this latter point the insurgents, while they held out, sent a perfect hail of petroleum shells at our troops. In conclusion I may repeat, insurrection seems to have been driven to its last corner."

THE DERBY.

(*From the Daily News' Correspondent.*)

It may be fairly stated that the Derby just decided has, as far as general interest is concerned, been one of the most successful of recent years. It would have been difficult for anyone to go anywhere on any day this week without hearing the Derby run by and about. From the labourer to the peer—from the omnibus conductor to the swell driving nothing but the Derby has held a lasting place in conversation. The great race has been talked of in family circles, discussed on the croquet lawn, and argued over breakfast tables, until every member of the circle, high and low, male and female, have become imbued with an intense anxiety as to the result. The attendance on Epsom Downs was really enormous, the elevated land in the centre being literally covered with spectators, while from Tatten ham Corner to the paddock gates was a mass of humanity on foot and in carriages. The Grand Stand and Ring were thronged, while the minor stands had as usual full complements. The attempt to give a list of company would be preposterous, and our remarks on the racing will be confined to the features of the Derby. The ground was hard, and the hoofs of the horses rattled again as they took their canters. The paddock, as usual, attracted a large concourse, country gentlemen as usual predominating. The most admired of the Derby competitors were Favonius, Hipponder, King of the Forest, Albert Victor, and Noblesse. Ravenshoe looked as fit as a fiddle, but his immense size gave him an ungainly appearance; while a commoner horse with any pretensions to race was never stripped for the Derby than The Count. Bothwell was not saddled in the paddock, neither was Digby Grand, while the last named, owing to his irritability of temper, took no part in the preliminary canter. In the parade and preliminary gallops no feature worthy of notice resulted, the stable companions, Columbus and Bothwell, leading in the show past the Stand. The most noteworthy incident in the betting prior to the start was the rush on The Pearl, who was backed so freely that at last 8 to 1 was accepted about her, 2 to 1 being meanwhile freely offered on the field. The race itself is so fully characterized, and proper place that a repetition here would be tedious. In summary, however, it may be said that Bothwell ran badly, while The Count, The Pearl, and Noblesse failed to stay. Ravenshoe and Grand Coup could never go fast enough; but Digby Grand ran prominently for a long way. King of the Forest and Albert Victor ran good horses, but Favonius won literally in a canter. There was never a more popular victory, and Baron Rothschild has been at last recompensed by obtaining the height of his turf ambition. The good old sportsman was almost overcome with joy and excitement at the result, and as he put his hand on his heart, was unable to recognise the congratulations and deafening cheers which poured in upon him from every side. T. French, the celebrated jockey, has now ridden the winner of the Derby two years in succession; and this makes the third occasion since 1863, in which the second in the Newmarket Biennial has proved victorious in the Derby, Caractacus and Blue Grown affording in this respect precedence to Favonius. Altogether the Derby Day of 1871 has had a splendid celebration, and may unay it be successors of the glorious carnival have to be recorded. In alluding to the railway traffic we may state that about sixty special trains ran from London-bridge, Victoria, and Kensington, the London and Brighton Railway to the Downs Station. The last two trains left London-bridge and Victoria at 7 o'clock, and reached the Downs Station soon after half-past 8. The number of passengers conveyed was in excess of last year.

The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for 3-yr olds; colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 5lb; the owner of the second horse to receive 50l sovs., and the third 150l sovs. out of the stakes. One mile and a half, to be run on the New Course (209 subs).

Baron Rothschild's Favonius, by Parmesan—Zephyr, 8st 10lb.....T. French 1
Mr Cartw.ight's Albert Victor, by Marsyas—Princess of Wales, 8st 10lb.....Custance +
Mr Merry's King of the Forest, by Scottish Chief—Lioness, 8st 10lb.....Snowden +
Mr Graham's Digby Grand, 8st 10lb.....Fordham 4
Captain Baird's The Count, 8st 10lb.....Cannon 0
Mr T Lombard's Ravenshoe, 8st 10lb.....T Chaloner 0
Mr Johnstone's Bothwe l, 8st 10lb.....J Osborne 0
Mr Johnstone's Columbus, 8st 10lb.....Grimshaw 0
Mr Savi e's Hipponder, 8st 10lb.....Maidment 0
Mr R C Naylor's Noblesse, 8st 5lb.....Morris 0
Mr H Chaplin's The Pearl, 8st 5lb.....Watkins 0
Mr H Jenning's Knowle, 8st 5lb.....Watkins 0
Mr Lancelot's Grand Coup, 8st 10lb.....Parry 0
Mr Lancelot's Hyperion, 8st 10lb.....Wyatt 0
Mr H Delamarre's Mr Fe der, 8st 1 lb.....Carwar 0
Mr Johnstone's Bleuheim, 8st 10lb.....Goater 0
Mr Bowe's Field Marshal, 8st 10lb.....Grimshaw 0

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Bothwell, 4 to 1 agst Albert Victor, 8 to 1 agst The Pearl, 10 to 1 agst Favonius, 14 to 1 each agst King of the Forest and Grand Coup, 20 to 1 agst Ravenshoe, 25 to 1 each agst Columbus and Digby Grand, 30 to 1 agst Noblesse, 50 to 1 agst Hipponden, 100 to 1 each agst Mr. Feeder and Field Marshal, 200 to 1 each agst Blenheim and Knowle, and 500 to 1 agst Columbus. After the customary parade and canter, in which latter Bothwell and Columbus led, the field wended their way to the starting post. There a considerable delay occurred, some half-dozen false starts taking place before Mr. M. George had satisfied himself that all the competitors could be dispatched on equitable terms. In the various breaks away The Pearl was particularly conspicuous, while Hipponden, Noblesse, Albert Victor, Columbus, and Hyperion were also pretty evenly matched. On the flag being lowered, The Pearl was quickest on her legs, making play, followed by Digby Grand, Columbus, Hyperion, Noblesse, Hipponden, King of the Forest, Bothwell and Favonius, who began slowly, lagging on the rear. After the first hundred yards, The Pearl gave way to Hyperion and Digby Grand, the last named pair drawing clear of the field, of whom, in addition to Mr. Chaplin's filly, Noblesse, Albert Victor, Hipponden, Favonius and Bothwell were most conspicuous in front. When half a mile had been covered, Ravenshoe's long stride began to tell, and he closed up with the body of his horses as they entered the Dip, at which point Mr. Feeder had had enough of it, and dropped back in the rear, he, as we mentioned being excellent. Running down the hill towards Tattenham Corner, Digby Grand had a clear lead of Columbus and Hyperion, Hipponden lying up next, closely succeeded by Albert Victor, Favonius, Noblesse, Bothwell, and King of the Forest. Rounding the bend into the straight, The Pearl and Bothwell were beaten, while Hyperion and Columbus also retired, Favonius taking second place to Digby Grand about a quarter of a mile from home. Here Ravenshoe, next the rails, drew up, but was unable to respond to Chaloner's call below the distance, where Hipponden was also in trouble, and King of the Forest and Albert Victor drew up to Favonius. The Baron's colt, however, was full of running, and Tom French, taking a lengthened pull at his rival, found nothing was dangerous, sent him to the front a couple of hundred yards from home, where he headed Digby Grand, and having his opponents settled directly he began racing the handsome son of Parmesan and Zephyr came away, and won in a canter by a length and a half. A capital race for second place resulted in a dead heat between Albert Victor and King of the Forest, while Digby Grand, who struggled gamely on to the end, was only beaten a head from the pair. Ravenshoe was fifth, Chief of the Clan, Hipponden seventh, Mr. Feeder eighth, the Count ninth, and Grand Coup next, the last but being Pearl, Noblesse, Columbus, and Field Marshal, the absolute last being Knowle.

SPEECH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, May 25, Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the German Parliament the Bill for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine came on for discussion for the third time. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck, replying to Herr Bebel, stated that there were no secret clauses in the Treaty of Peace; all the stipulations of the Treaty had been made public.

The Chancellor of the Empire went on to say that the first thing it was important to do was to give the Alsatians the rights of German citizenship, and introduce freedom of traffic with Germany. It was better that Alsace should hold the position of a Province of the Empire than be annexed to Prussia because the inhabitants are animated with great sympathy for Germany than for Prussia. He laid stress upon the necessity of ascertaining the opinions of the Alsatians respecting the new institutions to be established. The Councils-General would be elected, so that these Departmental Assemblies might be at hand to give full Governmental information respecting the state of the country. Prince Bismarck added that he had not the least apprehension of the results of a selection of the communal authorities by means of district voting.

He had undertaken the difficult task of assuming the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs—namely, the establishment of a German Empire—had been accomplished in less time than he had expected. He now regarded his political obligations to the Fatherland as to a certain extent fulfilled, and if with his waning strength and diminished capacity for work he did not dread to undertake his present labours, the fact was he was prompted by a certain feeling of responsibility for the sake of those two provinces, because he had participated in taking them away from France. He felt himself called upon to be their advocate before the new Commonwealth which they are about to enter. The next task to be achieved was to create a fraternity of feeling on the officials from among the native population who shall offer the same guarantees as in Germany itself. Prince Bismarck said it was necessary that Alsace and Lorraine should meet him half way in his advances, and he also especially needed the fullest confidence on the part of the German Government, a sentiment which he did not recognise in the two new provisions which had been added to the bill before the House—namely, the one shortening the period of dictatorial power and the amendment of Herr Lasker, which subjects the approval of Parliament to the imposition of fresh laws that burden Alsace and Lorraine with loans or the assumption of guarantees.

The Chancellor stated that Alsace and Lorraine are now, by virtue of the Treaty of Peace, free from debt. It was chiefly out of the consideration for Alsace that he had obtained earlier dates for the payment of the war indemnity when he accepted a portion of the payment in French bank-notes which stand at par in Alsace and Lorraine. His duty was to see that five payments of 40,000,000f. would be made; a week later another 40,000,000f. would be due, and a further 45, 00,000f. on the 15th of July. Of the instalments of the indemnity due in the second half of the current year, 125,000,000f. would have to be paid 90 days after the capture of Paris by the Versailles troops. Instead of recognizing these facts, the Parliament appeared desirous of depriving Alsace and Lorraine of all credit and of acting as their guardian from Berlin. The Alsatians were surprised at this want of confidence. In the event of the above amendments being adopted, Prince Bismarck said he should propose to the Federal Council to draw up a fresh bill, so that his personal participation in the matter might cease. The Emperor might then appoint a responsible Minister for Alsace.

In reply to Herr Lasker, who urged that his motion was not intended as a want of confidence, Prince Bismarck declared that he must adhere to his declaration, and on the motion of Prince Hohenlohe the bill was referred back to the Committee.

BOMBAY.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—During April last 2,610 suits were filed in the Small Cause Court.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, who went to the Neilgherries on two months' leave, has been granted a fortnight's further leave.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced a Sindee to four months' rigorous imprisonment for seriously assaulting a countryman of his with a stick.

DEATH FROM EPILEPSY.—An inquest was held on Thursday at the Common Jail on the body of Ragoonath Janoojee, formerly a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The jury found that the deceased had died from epilepsy.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Frank Cox, an Indo-European, has been committed by Mr. A. D. Carey, full-power magistrate of Surat, to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—At the Fort Police Court on Thursday, before the Chief Magistrate, W. Munday, a vagrant, was charged with wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the work-house attached to the House of Correction under the Vagrancy Act.

A PARSEE PETITION.—A petition signed by a number of Parsees has been forwarded to the leading members of their community, in which they pray that a meeting of some Zend and Pehlvi scholars be convened at an early date to discuss and dispose of disputes with reference to certain religious ceremonies amongst them.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th N. I. at the Esplanade this afternoon:—

March	Propatria	Sydow.
Sel (Op)	L'Eté Crevé (Hit and Miss)	Hervé.
Mazurka	Gertrude	Hemsdorff.
Sel (Op)	La Traviata	Ver

THE POONA GYMKHANA.

The general meeting for the arrangement of the Gymkhana sports for the Poona Season of 1871 was held on Thursday morning at the Gymkhana Lodge, pursuant to advertisement. There was an unusually large attendance of gentlemen, and an unusual interest manifested, which promises well for the sports this season. Colonel McLeod, 2nd Grenadiers, was called to the chair by acclamation. He proceeded at once to the business of the meeting, and carried it through without allowing any of that unprofitable desultory talk of which we generally have too much at such meetings. Colonel Aitken, who performed the duties of Honorary Secretary, proposed as general manager of the Gymkhana for this season, Colonel Ashburner, who was duly seconded, and unanimously elected. The chairman, Colonel McLeod, stated at the outset of the proceedings, that by a reference to the accounts of the last season he had the pleasure to announce that the Gymkhana was over a thousand rupees to the good, and without any debts. The new general manager, therefore, has a good purse in hand with which to start this season; and from the liberality of the tone of the meeting, we have no doubt that funds will not be wanting for the due maintenance of all the sports of the Gymkhana during the season so auspiciously begun. Colonel Wardrop was elected honorary secretary of the Racing Department. Captain Anderson, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, was elected honorary secretary of the Cricket Department. Major Laughton, Superintendent Revenue Survey, was elected honorary secretary of the Pigeon-shooting Department, with Captain Coles, of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I., as his assistant. Colonel Aitken brought to the notice of the meeting the large expenditure of last season on the cricket matches, and thought the meeting should come to an understanding as to whether this expenditure for the present season should be exclusively disbursed by the Gymkhana. Colonel Francis, with his usual generosity, proposed that the whole expenses of all the matches, the Poona and Kirkee, the North and South, and all others, should be defrayed by the Gymkhana. The proposal was carried by acclamation. The different services are each to propose a member for the general managing committee. New and improved arrangements are to be made for the messing of the present season. After a vote of thanks, with a hearty round of genuine British cheers, to the best chairman that ever presided at a public meeting, the meeting was dissolved. We shall only add that the management of all the departments of sports has thus been well provided for; and we congratulate the Poona community on the prospects of excellent sport during the present season.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 6th June, when there were present His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.M.S.I., presiding, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., The Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., The Hon. J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., The Hon. B. H. Ellis, Major-General the Hon. H. W. Norman, C.B., The Hon. F. R. Cockerell.

CHAUKIDARI ACT EXTENSION BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen moved that the Hon. Mr. Strachey be added to the select committee on the bill to authorise the extension of the Chaukidari Act (XX. of 1856) to places where there is no jemadar of police.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LAND IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen moved with the permission of the President, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Strachey, that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab be added to the select committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money by the Government for the improvement of land.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th June 1871.

INDIAN ITEM.

The Vellore Central Jail has now been completed, and the Inspector General of Prisons has applied to Government to sanction the entertainment of an establishment for the carrying on of the jail works. A jailor is to be entertained on the salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. The prisoners are, for the present, located in the Vellore Fort.

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE COLONIES.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, May 12, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Macfie rose to call attention to the relations between the United Kingdom and the colonies, and to move the following resolution :—

"That a select committee be appointed to consider whether any and what ameliorations should, in concurrence with the colonies, be made in the relations between the United Kingdom and the colonies, with the view of the permanent maintenance of the best and most cordial interconnexion between all parts of the empire."

He believed that the Government of this country had for a very long time failed to realize the great interest which the majority of the people, and especially the working classes, felt in the subject of the relations between the mother country and her colonies. He was afraid that that was a fault for which one party in the State could not pass censure on the other. He wished chiefly to direct attention to three groups of colonies—the North American colonies, the Australasian colonies, and the colonies in Southern Africa. The North American colonies contained a population of about 4,250,000, the Australasian about 1,750,000, and the colonies in Southern Africa about 1,250,000. The population of the first of these groups approached that of Belgium, and surpassed that of the Netherlands and Portugal; the population of the second exceeded that of Denmark, and the population of the South African group approached that of Greece. Of course such States as these, for so he might call them, could not be kept in a condition of pupillage. With their growth in population and in prosperity they attained a new position. They were naturally inclined to make new claims, while, on the other hand, we made fresh claims on them. The hon. gentleman read extracts from colonial newspapers and other documents showing the loyalty of our fellow-colonists. An influential review published last month quoted the words of Sir Alexander Galt, who said that although the subject presented many difficulties, no other confederation offered the best, if not the only chance of holding the British empire together, and the author of the article in that review maintained the proposition that federalism alone was the principle on which the constituent parts of the empire could be permanently welded together. Passing to the public opinion of Australia, he first looked to the press of Australia, and quoted the opinion of the *Melbourne Argus* in an article written when some alarm was felt in that colony lest England should be involved in a Continental war. In that article the writer stated that both the Government and people of that colony had acknowledged the paramount duty of maintaining the integrity of the British Empire, but pointed out that the colonies were in a state of semi-dislocation. The report of the Royal Commission which had been issued in Victoria to consider the relations between the colonies showed that they presented the phenomenon of responsibility without corresponding authority or adequate protection; it stated that the only right which the colony of Victoria did not possess was that of contracting obligations towards other States, and recommended that the tie between the mother country and the colonies should be reduced to the merest personal one of being ruled by the same Sovereign. Turning to another colony, he found the *New Zealand Herald* complaining that Lord Granville did not care whether the connexion between Great Britain and her colonies was maintained, but protesting, as members of the empire, against the idea that the Foreign Secretary or any other Minister should take upon himself the responsibility of severing it. Another newspaper in New Zealand thought it would be necessary to claim the independence of the colony, while a third urged that England should relinquish her sovereignty over that possession. He quoted a passage from one of the despatches of Sir George Bowen, to the effect that the absurdity as well as the iniquity of the present system were too great to last much longer. The next read to various extracts relating to South Africa, representing that separation from the empire must be the necessary consequence of the policy pursued by the mother country. He questioned whether our relations with the colonies were such that we could if a sudden emergency arose call on them to contribute their proper quota of the troops for the defence of the State. If we were leaning, as we were entitled to lean, on the colonies for support in case of war, he feared we were leaning on a broken reed. On the other hand, the colonies were not sufficiently consulted by us. The transfer of our territory on the Gambia, for instance, might have been completed before the colonists had the opportunity of knowing that it was contemplated. He next referred to the important subject of emigration, and stated that about half a million of our people went annually to the United States, while our Australian colonies received not more than half the number that emigrated thither five years ago. He quoted the report of Mr. Edward Johnson, Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, which appeared in *The Times*, stating that half the emigrants to the United States were of British origin, and came from the United Kingdom or the British provinces of North America. Would it not have been possible to have directed a very large portion of this emigration to the British colonies? He believed that might have been done, and it was only from neglect and indifference that it was not done. The cause which had led to this result was in a great measure the rapidity with which that House transferred to the colonies the possession of the unoccupied lands without consideration or debate, though it was clearly understood that those lands should be sold, as hitherto, with a view to encourage emigration. It might now be said by some that it would be right to "let well alone," but he asked whether it was well that Englishmen by going to the United States should give up their allegiance to the British Crown, and should no longer contribute to the wealth of this empire, or use their brawny arms for the defence of the interest and honour of their native country. Other empires were growing in extent and population. Germany, Russia, and the United States had increased in territory and in the number of inhabitants, and this country could not maintain its relative position if it did not retain its population as members of this noble empire. Was it right that some of the best of our population should go to the United States while the mother country was being oppressed by pauperism? This country had always employed its great power and resources in the propagation of civil and religious liberty, but its power would become much enfeebled if it separated from the colonies. It was a matter to be regretted that the immense business of the British colonial empire was always intrusted to one individual, who, if he were an angel, could not find time for the management of so many and such important interests. It would be well to have a Colonial Council or Board, surrounded by members of the Legislature interested in colonial matters; but what would be still better would be a great conference, composed of representatives of the colonial empire, and entrusted with the task of establishing among the various colonies, and between the colonies and the mother country, a greater degree of reciprocity and co-operation. In the meantime one of the most hopeful plans was that of confederation. This nation had a great future before it, and he trusted that the House would hear some declaration from the Government that they would grant a committee to consider this great and important subject. The hon. member concluded by proposing the motion of which he had given notice.

Sir H. Verney, in rising to second the motion, observed that no one could have resided in any of our colonies without finding that there was a deep feeling of affection on the part of the colonists towards this country, and that there was the greatest anxiety that the credit and honour of our country should be upheld. The character of the British merchant was maintained with pride, and even the Red Indians in their dealings were in the habit of drawing a distinction between a King George's man and a Boston man very favourable to the former. (Hear, hear.) It had been said by some that our colonies only afforded our enemies an easy opportunity of assailing us, but that was not so as long as we looked upon them with affection and treated them as they deserved, though it was possible they might become a source of weakness to us if looked upon them with anything like an absence of sympathy. We were told, moreover, occasionally that there was a strong desire among the people of this country in favour of separation, but he did not believe that such an opinion prevailed to any extent. (Hear.) All that was desired was that our colonists should acquire for themselves such habits of self-reliance as a father would desire his son to display, but there was no wish that the connexion between the old country and her colonies should in any way be severed. (Hear, hear.) Our North American colonies had not only achieved a very high position by their energy, perseverance, and self-reliance, but were unmistakeably desirous of preserving their connexion with ourselves. (Hear.) He should have been glad to witness some such system as that which had been alluded to by his hon. friend in relation to South America, where some of the best Spanish families had in former days emigrated, taking with them their adherents, their traditions, and their family plate, and if instead of sending out our worst citizens, as we had too often done, we were to send out some of our best, and to encourage the younger branches of our best families to carry into our colonies English principles and English life, we should do much to cement that bond by which the old country and her dependencies were united. (Hear, hear.) The hon. baronet concluded by seconding the motion.

Viscount Bury opposed the motion because he had always desired that cordial relations should exist between the colonies and the mother country, and because he believed our relations at this moment were most cordial and most truly permanent, and in every way giving us such a guarantee of the utmost permanence and stability that it would be better to act upon the old maxim to let *sleeping dogs lie*, and not to enter upon such an investigation as was contemplated by the hon. member at the present time. (Hear.) The Government, too, might possibly find itself compelled just now to oppose this motion, and such an opposition might be interpreted by those in the colonies, who were unfavourable to the maintenance of the connexion with this country, as implying that the Government were indifferent to the wishes and aspirations of the colonists, and that the House of Commons had no sympathy with their wants and requirements. There was, he could not help thinking, a certain vagueness in the complaints made by his hon. friend and in the remedies which he proposed. His opinions were fully set forth in a pamphlet, in which he expressed his regret that the tide of emigration was not directed to the British colonies, but was suffered to flow into the United States. His hon. friend must, however, bear in mind that this country was the great workshop of the world, and that there seemed at present little likelihood that our manufactures were about to diminish. He begged, moreover, to say that there was a plethora of population in our great towns, although he admitted there was sometimes a congestion, causing a temporary displacement of the labour market consequent on the migration of industry from one centre to another. Labour, however, like everything else, soon found its own level, and we did not, therefore, anticipate that great failure in the labour market which his hon. friend seemed to apprehend. But let him suppose the occurrence of such a failure, did the hon. gentleman imagine that unless we were to pay each individual emigrant, we could compel him to settle where we pleased? Again, his hon. friend, in his pamphlet, advocated the passing of legislative measures to facilitate the exchange by noblemen and gentlemen in this country of the lands which they possessed for a larger area in the colonies. He was not, however, aware that there was in existence any law which would prevent any nobleman or gentleman who might please to do so from exchanging his patrimonial acres for ten times their number in the colonies, while there was no reason why any of our gentry should not settle there if they wished. Our laws, too, though his hon. friend did not seem to be of that opinion, were pretty much imperial in their range, and as to our literature a somewhat similar remark might be made. As to gentlemen from the colonies being received into British society, there had been a great change as far as that was concerned within the last few years. (Hear.) Any colonial gentleman would now be received into the highest society in this country with all the respect due to his position. Whether the Colonial Office could be made more accessible to the colonists his hon. friend (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen), who would be sure to treat with the greatest courtesy every one who approached him, could say. As to our taxation being framed with the utmost regard to the development of trade in colonial products, he might remind his hon. friend that he might have spoken with more confidence on that subject, as it was we, not they, that had reason to complain. (Hear, hear.) The House had discussed before the question of removing British troops from the colonies. He had been against it, but those who thought with him had been fairly beaten, and until the happy day arrived when they should be able to upset the decision of former Governments they could not expect much change in that respect. He feared his speech might read as if he undervalued the connexion between England and the colonies; but it was quite otherwise. He had been too intimately connected with the colonies and their interest too much at heart to say anything which could be to their disadvantage; but he did not think the appointment of a select committee would promote the object which his hon. friend had in view. The hon. baronet who had seconded the motion praised the Englishman in his dealings with the aboriginal tribes, who, he said, was in the habit of distinguishing between a "King George's man" and "a Boston man." Now, he had been for some years Superintendent-General of Indian affairs in British America, and his experience was that in the eyes of the aboriginal tribes a "King George's man" and a "Boston man" were pretty much tarred with the same stick. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kinnaird very much regretted the want of sympathy which official men and the House had till recently shown towards the colonists. The people of this country, however, always sympathized with them. As an instance of the unwise way in which our Government had dealt with our colonies, the hon. gentleman referred to the case of New Zealand, one of the finest colonies of the British Empire. New Zealand fell into difficulties with its native tribes, and at a critical moment the Colonial Office withdrew our troops. The Government also refused to guarantee a loan for the colony until the expression of public opinion in this country forced them to guarantee a loan. That was not the way to treat our colonies, which he regarded as an integral portion of the empire. The United States would have spent every shilling they possessed in putting down rebellion in the Southern States, and in paying the great debt incurred in the suppression of that rebellion they had set us an example which we were afraid to follow. Our colonies were the heritage of the poor people of this country. Our population was increasing at the rate of three-quarters of a million yearly, and when there was a scarcity of labour in this country, when a financial crisis occurred, which meant starvation to tens of thousands of our population, the Government ought to aid them to emigrate to our colonies. Ministers of the Crown had by unwise legislation sacrificed those lands in the colonies which were the just heritage of the masses of the people of this country. Some day they would have to answer for that. He would not, that night, add to the perplexities of the Government (laughter), because he knew that his hon. friend the Under Secretary for the Colonies was inclined to adopt a conciliatory policy towards the colonies. (Hear.)

Mr. Sergeant Simon said he had been connected for some centuries with one of the our most valuable colonies. (Much laughter.) He referred to the island of Jamaica. By improvident legislation that most fertile territory had been impoverished. At one time it sustained families of wealth, intelligence, and high origin. The original settlers contributed in no small proportion to the wealth of this country, but now it was in a most depressed condition, and the negro population, which, about the time of Emancipation, was emerging from barbarism, was now plunged again into almost savage condition. He was glad to say that the policy of compelling the colonies to shift for themselves had been dropped the last Session or two. Some colonies might in time become independent, but it would not be possible for the West Indies to do so, since, if separated from this country, they must attach themselves to the United States. The right policy to pursue was that indicated by the Premier last Session, when the right hon. gentleman said that the links between England and the colonies should be maintained with as little interference as possible by the Home Government in the affairs of the colony. The colonies should not be regarded as outlets for our poor population, but men of wealth and position ought to be encouraged to go out to them and carry thither English ideas and capital. The notion that a colony ought to defend itself might be very well as regarded Canada, but applied to the West Indies it was absurd, for there was not in those islands the material out of which a self-protecting body could be formed, while nothing was saved by the removal of troops that had been maintained there to defend the white population against the negroes, who were in much larger numbers. The hon. member for Leith ought not to press his motion for a committee if the House could be assured that the Premier's policy of last year would be maintained, but hon. members ought not to forget that some influence was always being used to induce a Government to modify its plans. The colonies ought not to be treated with indifference, but regarded as part and parcel of a great empire.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen said he had not the colonial experience of the hon. and learned member who had just spoken, but he did not yield to him in the interest which he felt in everything that appertained to the colonies. He regretted that in the debate which had followed on the motion of the hon. member for Leith so many subjects had been incidentally alluded to, for there was risk of the original object of that motion being forgotten. One of those subjects was Fiji, as to which papers had been moved for, and they would doubtless form the subject of debate in this House. There was already on the books a notice of motion relating to emigration, and he would therefore forbear from entering into that topic, while as to the removal of troops from the colonies had already been debated, there could be no good purpose served in renewing the discussion. The mover and seconder of this motion had made some general remarks with regard to the relations existing between this country and the colonies; and they desired that a select committee should be appointed to consider how those relations might be permanently maintained. On the general question some observations had been made with regard to an opinion entertained in and out of that House with regard to what was called the disintegration of the British Colonial Empire. But no such opinions had ever yet been avowed by the British Government, and he hoped they never would be. Our colonies were the means of extending our trade over every part of the world; they opened markets for us which would otherwise not only have been shut against us, but unknown to us. Glancing at our geographical situation, with a vigorous and healthy population confined within a limited area, the natural result of our greatly increasing numbers was that a large emigration left our shores, every citizen taking from the parent State material wealth and strength. Was it nothing that, instead of being compelled to begin his new existence in a strange land, bearing nothing but a foreign language spoken around him, he found open to him a land where the English language was spoken, where institutions, coupled with the name of England, were cherished as home words, where everything around him tended to kindle and keep alive a patriotic affection towards that England to which he still belonged, and in whose power and glory he still participated? (Hear.) These were not vain and imaginative words. These patriotic feelings existed throughout our colonies, and were appreciated by the people of this country. He might instance Canada as a country of which we might well be proud, and the more recent confederation of British Columbia, to whose growing prosperity and gradual development every Englishman must look with pride and satisfaction. The people of Canada were most loyally attached to this country, and it was our intention and determination to cherish and maintain our connexion with them, being animated alike by community of interest and by affection to the throne and institutions of the empire. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the smaller colonies,—some of them, indeed, were hardly colonies,—they were naval and military stations held strictly for imperial purposes; but to all of them we were bound by honourable engagements. It was by their means that our fame and reputation were heralded throughout the world, and they were a standing monument to the energy and glory of England. Through their agency Christianity and civilization had penetrated into regions which otherwise would have been unknown. He was prepared to maintain that their aggregate possession had added moral weight to that England in the councils of the world. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Leith wished a Select Committee to be appointed to inquire into our existing relations with these colonies, and the answer he had to make was this—the Colonial Office was a standing committee, satisfactory to the country, and, he believed, to the House. (Hear, hear.) The Colonial Office was fully alive to the growing importance of colonial business, and it received full and adequate consideration. It had been his lot for between nine and ten years to labour quietly and unobtrusively in various subordinate offices, under different Governments; he had, therefore, acquired a knowledge which enabled him to gauge the value of official names, and he must say, looking to his noble friend the Secretary of State and the civil servants in the office, no department could be better managed than the Colonial Office. What did the hon. member for Leith propose to alter? He proposed some scheme of confederation, and that there should be a Federal Council to sit in London, to which England, Scotland, and Ireland should send 13 or 14 members, the colonies electing 23 or 24, and India 8. Either this council must be endued with powers so limited as to render it of little real value, or its powers would be considerable and seriously to clash with the Imperial Government. What improvement was likely to result from such a Council? It would effect no improvement whatever in the internal management of the colonies themselves, and the demand for it had not been endorsed by public opinion either in this country or in the colonies. Did the hon. member think that the people of England would allow the interests of this country to be subject to the decision of anybody but their own Legislature? If on some great questions this Council differed from the Executive Government, which was to give way? By such a plan there would be two Governments sitting side by side, and the affairs of the country would be involved in inextricable confusion. If the Council were to be only a consultative Council it would not be worth anything, and there would then only be a third party interposed between the English Government and the colonies, and the result would be the introduction of a system of delay. It might be said that no harm would result from the appointment of a select committee, but he thought great harm would follow from it. Such a select committee would give rise to uneasiness in the minds of the colonists, and create an uncertainty which might be injurious, as to the intentions of the Government. The policy of the Government, however, was clear, plain, and simple, and it found its best exposition under the present system, through the agency of the Colonial Office. The policy of the Government was to retain and preserve the connexion between the mother country and the colonies (hear, hear), placing always that connexion on the sure and sound foundation of mutual good and the promotion of mutual interests. (Hear, hear.) That being so, it was the duty of the Colonial Office to exercise a careful supervision over the colonial expenditure, to promote economy in the administration of the colonies, to direct and advise the colonial Legislatures, whenever direction and advice might be useful, and to promote a spirit of self-reliance and energy, without which neither India nor any dependency could be permanently prosperous. Self-reliance did not mean disintegration, for a colony might be great and still maintain an intimate connexion with the mother country. The Government wished to retain the colonies, but they wished to retain them bound to this country by ties of kindred and affection. (Hear, hear.) They were sometimes taunted with telling the colonies to go away if they pleased, but would those who cast that imputation say that when a colony became so great and powerful as to require independence they would use force to prevent separation in such a case? If the colonies desired to remain with the mother country, that was also the desire of the Government, but if the time arrived when any colony desired a separate existence, then this country would be able to part with it, not without regret, but with the assurance that, the separation not being caused by any fault on its part, it would only substitute for a dependency a faithful and powerful ally. (Hear, hear.) This was not a new policy, for it had been endorsed by successive Governments; and it did not require to be supported by the inquiries of a select committee. The hon. member wanted something more, and he alluded to a scheme of confederation. Now, he was not going to prophesy, for it was never the act of a wise man to prophesy (a laugh), but he considered that there had floated before his mind a vision of all colonists being bound together by ties too strong to be broken by any hostile act. (Hear, hear.) But for that result they must wait till a distant future. The time for it had not yet arrived, and their duty at present was manfully to do the work on their hands. Some colonies were still in their infancy, and their growth and development might be advanced under the present system. There was much to be done by dealing kindly with the colonies and acting on sound principles, and the hon. member might be assured that the Government, in refusing his motion for a Select Committee, did not do so with any hostile spirit towards the colonies, but because they believed that without any such inquiry as that proposed, and by the agency of the present system, they would be able to carry out that policy, the object of which was to advance the prosperity of the colonies and maintain the integrity of the British empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ball-Greene could express the great satisfaction with which he had listened to the speech just delivered, which was worthy of an English Colonial Minister. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman had expressed surprise that there should have been a prevalent notion that the Government were indifferent about the colonial dependencies. Nowhere was that feeling had been very general. The right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government had always spoken of our colonies with the greatest sympathy and interest, but the speech of his hon. friend that evening would, he believed, go further than anything else to remove this erroneous impression. He would suggest to his hon. friend one or two subjects connected with the colonies to which he might advantageously direct his attention. The French emigrants in Australia had from time to time valuable presents of books and other things sent them by the late Emperor, and an interest which we did not display was exhibited by the Government of the Empire towards those colonists. This might be a sentimental grievance, but it existed nevertheless. Again, the almost total removal of our troops severed another connecting link between our colonies and the mother country. Little matters like these, however paltry they might appear to us, really did affect the feelings of our colonists, and did not deserve contemptuous treatment at our hands.

Mr. Macfie would withdraw his motion after the statement which had fallen from his hon. friend, a statement which, he believed, was not only gratifying to the House, but would be equally gratifying to our colonists. (Hear.)

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE PEACE OF FRANKFORT.

Prince Bismarck made the following communication in the German Parliament on 12th May :—"On the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace hopes were entertained that the labours of the Conference which assembled to settle the final terms of the Treaty would be terminated in a month or six weeks. This expectation was founded on the belief that the French Government would enjoy undisputed authority in France; but this hope was not realized. A longer delay in the conclusion of a definite peace would have given rise to a fear as to whether the French Government would remain in a position to fulfil its obligations. As regards the cession of territory, the object at stake was already in our hands, and there could be no doubt of the arrangements in this respect being carried out. The apprehensions that were entertained concerned the the question whether the Government would be inclined and able to accomplish the conditions relating to the war contributions. Serious anxiety upon this point caused me to urge the effect of a personal interview with the French Ministers. If we had not come to an agreement the German army would have occupied Paris either by an arrangement with the Commune or by force, and thereupon we should have required the French Government to withdraw its troops behind the Loire, and then resume negotiations. I only went to Frankfort with the intention of obtaining the settlement of a few pending questions—namely, the payment of the war contributions, the shortening of the delays, and the strengthening of the guarantee. But as it became manifest that a prospect existed of finally concluding peace I considered that that result would be a gain for both countries, as Germany would thereby be able to lessen her military burdens, and France would achieve consolidation. The French Government is in the best possible position to meet the views of the people of France for a restoration of peace. Any other Government that might attempt to take its place would be suspected of not wishing to make peace equally secure. It is true, there will be some supplementary provisions necessary respecting the carrying out of the Treaty; still a definite peace is now achieved. The terms for the payment of the war indemnity have been shortened; the first half milliard will be delivered within the 30 days following the occupation of Paris by the Versailles army. With regard to the mode of payment, it has been settled that only specie or notes of safe banks, either English, Dutch, Prussian, or Belgian, will be accepted, or first-class bills. The second payment, amounting to 1,000 millions, is to be made in the course of this year—namely, by the end of December. Not till then are we bound to evacuate the forts before Paris. The fourth half milliard has to be paid by the 1st of May next year. With reference to the payment of the last three milliards the stipulations of the preliminaries of the Treaty of Peace will be adhered to, and the payments will be concluded by the 1st of March, 1874. The French Government hopes to be able to satisfy our requirements. Difficulties arose in connexion with the question of our commercial relations. The French Government wishes to abrogate the Treaty of Commerce, and appears to expect to obtain by that proceeding an increase of customs' receipts. I contented myself with obtaining for us the rights accorded to the most favoured nations. By the most favoured nations we understand England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, and Russia. With regard to the frontier question it was decided not to understand 'the Rayon de Belfort' in its technical significance, but to extend it by four or five kilometres. It appeared desirable to acquire some German Communes near Thionville, together with Bellinger. This the French Government declared itself unable to grant. I therefore proposed to leave the question of ratification to the National Assembly, and I offered, in lieu of that territory, a further cession of country round Belfort. The remaining conditions of the Treaty will be seen from the document itself which will be published very shortly. We have acquired for a certain sum of money the portion of railway in Alsace and Lorraine, which belongs to the Eastern of France Company. A delay of ten days—namely, till the 20th of May, has been agreed upon for the ratification of the Treaty by the Emperor of Germany and the French National Assembly."

Prince Bismarck concluded as follows :—

"I believe we have obtained from France all that we could reasonably expect. We have rendered our frontier safe, and we have insured the payment of the war indemnity as far as is humanly possible. More extensive demands would have entailed great sacrifices. I have every confidence that the French Government intends to carry out the provisions of the Treaty, and that it will have the power so to do. The belief that it will not be possible to raise the large amount of the war indemnity is not shared by the French Minister of Finance. I entertain the hope that the peace which has been concluded will prove lasting and full of benefit, and that we shall not for a long time have to make use of the guarantees we have obtained to secure ourselves against renewed aggression."

SIR HOPE GRANT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Ranelagh writes the following letter to the *Standard* with reference to Sir J. Hope Grant's report on the Brighton review :—

I have just read Sir Hope Grant's report upon the late volunteer review at Brighton, and in my individual capacity I cannot but characterise it as impolitic at the present moment and unjust to a force which has now been in existence upwards of twelve years, daily increasing in efficiency. As the originator of the Brighton review I will reply to his observations as they occur to me.

"There was," he says "considerable delay in the marching past in consequence of the smallness of the ground for assembly." This was clearly the fault of the generals and staff in not knowing their forces nuisance, and not calculating the time it would take for the long line of troops coming from their rendezvous.

Sir Hope Grant states "there were grave errors in the positions taken up, and that in actual warfare whole brigades would have been utterly annihilated in a few minutes." This again was entirely the fault of the generals. These positions were of the most ordinary character—two opposing forces drawn up in line, facing each other with their respective reserves, also in line, in the rear of them. If Sir Hope Grant's division was in the danger he describes he alone was to blame, being its commander, and having ample time, two hours or more, to rectify any mistake, and point out to the volunteers that which he asserts that can be arrived at only by experience. The shortness of time had nothing to do with it, any more than had the brigadiers.

Sir Hope complains of the difficulty of manœuvring a force of some 24,000 men in so short a time as that allowed. I must therefore be to me an accountable for the general's want of strategetical knowledge in occupying an extent of ground which was obviously far too extended? Again, if time was of such consequence, how came the manœuvres to have been commenced by the brigadiers, not division?

How, in the name of common sense, these large reviews are detrimental, and calculated to do more harm than good, is beyond my comprehension. The volunteer force is an army, and expects to be treated as one, and to be manœuvred by divisions and brigades, and unless it had been shown to them that they were capable of being brought together *en masse*, they could not long continue to exist. The present system, which really almost appear to be the wish of the authorities.

Sir Hope Grant depreciates these reviews, and expresses his hope that they may be discontinued, on the ground that they are merely a source of amusement to the public, and where no military duty can be learnt. Surely this was not the opinion of the authorities when her gracious Majesty expressed her wish to honour the great volunteer review in Windsor Park, and when neither time nor the shortcomings of volunteer officers were complained of. I remember that an attempt was then made to manœuvre 28,000 men in three-quarters of an hour upon 180 acres.

In conclusion I would say singularly bitter against the brigadiers, and while insinuating their inability to handle large bodies of troops, would take away their only means of acquiring the experience of the want of which he complains—handing the command over to whom? to officers who themselves, in many instances, have never commanded a brigade. Are we to be the normal military school for officers?

At our formation, when we required the most carefully-trained officers, artillery and cavalry officers who had never commanded an infantry squad were appointed our instructors, and at the present moment officers who never commanded an infantry regiment are our brigade instructors, and generals who never commanded an infantry regiment are put at the head of a volunteer division.

Sir Hope Grant recommends that the volunteers should be under military control. Every good volunteer has proved his willingness to be under control. But how was it that at Brighton, with as large a force collected for several days, they were to all intents and purposes without control, no head-quarters staff, no divisional orderly room, not even a brigade orderly room? Had it been wet weather on Easter Monday none of us knew where to turn for information or instructions.

However, not to trespass further upon your valuable space, I shall only remark that it is with regret I so often hear most unfair criticisms upon and suggested remedies for the organisation of a force that if not meddled with and muddled I am thoroughly convinced would be found, in the hour of necessity, a most valuable auxiliary to the regular army—a force, under the inevitable duty—of the Government, whenever there was a deficit or an exceptional expenditure to be provided for to arrange that the necessary means should be derived from direct taxation. The Government should double the succession duty and levy a tax upon the farmer's horse, and if necessary, upon the farmer's cart. But were those figures correct? The whole policy of this country depended upon the accuracy of these figures. There were two corrections which should be made in the figures. The Chancellor of the Exchequer classed the postage and telegraph revenue under the head of neutral revenue, on the ground that the money received was for service performed. But the amount received from the public for the use of the revenue of the Post Office should be classed as direct revenue and the £2,500,000 should be added to the £18,165,000. There was another item which should also be added, viz., the £2,000,000 which in the bill before them, which would further augment the aggregate amount derived from direct taxation. The public revenue of this country was not merely imperial revenue, but a large amount was also raised by local means, which in all other countries was raised by imperial means. The local taxation of the United Kingdom amounted to £36,00,000 per annum; and deducting from that amount £8,000,000 for the interest of loans raised for local purposes, they had £28,000,000 to raise to enable the Government to raise it to a total of £52,000,000. The right hon gentleman concluded as follows :—

The position of affairs is one which requires our serious consideration (hear, hear). It is a most unfortunate circumstance that the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not when he brought forward his budget tell us what the complete deficit is which we have to encounter, and that we had not all our Ways and Means placed before us, so that we might have the opportunity of considering whether, dealing with indirect taxation, it might not have been in our power to relieve those poorer members of the middle classes whose burden will be so much increased by the scheme before the House. It is well to bear in mind who those persons are who are so described. They are very numerous. They are the classes of this country whose decorous life contributes to our civilisation as much as the refinement of the aristocracy, but whose decorous life is essentially a life of struggle. You have papers on the table which throw some light on the character of those classes. You have returns, unfortunately, of contributors of all classes to the income-tax, but which only relate to those contributors to Schedule D are most significant. There are 400,000 of those contributors and the vast majority of them are assessed on incomes not exceeding £300 a year (hear, hear). Three hundred and sixty thousand, I believe, assessed on incomes not exceeding that amount and nearly 230,000 on incomes under £200 on incomes under £200 a year. Now these are classes whose lives are essentially lives of struggle (hear, hear), although from their domestic virtues and their industry there is among them an appearance of order and even of refinement which ought to be encouraged (hear, hear). It is very easy to look upon the income-tax as a tax which affects the rich; but it is essentially a tax which affects the poor (hear, hear.) If you analyse these lists, although it will be seen that the wealthy contribute according to their means, and that the amount which they contribute is very large, yet when you come to the number of the contributors you will find how many of them even in other shapes have not greater incomes than those who are assessed at £300 a year. Take a farmer, for instance, with 200 or 300 acres of land. If he gets 10 per cent. on £2,000 invested in his farm, he will probably consider a very handsome income to commence the year with these classes by levying on them at once the whole of their income-tax in accordance with a recent arrangement has greatly aggravated the burden which they are called upon to bear (hear, hear.) The House, I am afraid, does not sufficiently appreciate the inconvenience which is caused by a tax which may be borne for a temporary object, but which when it is made part of a system, and I think after what I have said I am justified in looking upon it in that light, renders the prospect before the taxpayers of this country extremely gloomy (hear, hear) if we have before us an increasing and unavoidable expenditure for such objects as the abolition of purchase, and that the satisfaction of claims such as those discussed at Washington is to be made as we are told it is to be out of revenue; and if, as the Government state, the time is past when we are to think of raising any further duties from articles of general consumption, then it seems to me that a very severe pressure indeed will be put upon a most meritorious class. (Hear, hear.) I do not say this as an enemy of direct taxation. I have always upheld the principle that direct taxation must form a due proportion of our financial system. I think it does form a due proportion, and I would resist any attempt to diminish its fair share of the national burden, which the figures I have quoted show it bears. It is for the House, however, to say whether they will sanction the course which the Government propose for our adoption. The question is one on which it will ultimately be forced to express its opinion. The country when it clearly comprehends that the Government are laying down a system of raising the revenue for the future mainly by direct taxation will, I cannot help believing, support its representatives in resistance to such a policy. It is a policy which has the support of the House itself, or of the majority on either side (hear, hear). The House of Commons wholly disapproves the course taken by the Government in meeting a deficiency by direct taxation, and especially by this form of direct taxation. That it is a sound policy is not the real opinion even of the Government. It was not, at all events, their opinion three weeks ago (hear, hear). I maintain that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had acted frankly towards us—if he had done what all other Chancellors of the Exchequer have done, placed before the Committee of Ways and Means a full and complete view of our financial position—the House would never have consented to take the course which in my opinion, it unfortunately adopted (cheers).

MR. DISRAELI ON THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Customs and Income Tax Bill, in the House of Commons on the night of Thursday, May 18,

Mr. Disraeli rose amid cheers, in a full House, to call the attention of the House to the financial policy of the Government. He said that the bill provided the ways and means for the year, but not the same ways and means proposed in the Budget, the amount also being nearly double that which was announced. So many charges had taken place that it was difficult to believe that only a month had elapsed since the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Budget. He had informed the House that a deficiency existed, and the way in which it was proposed to meet it. He was of opinion that the whole of that deficit should not be supplied by direct taxation, and that the income tax was the tax to which they would be least willing to have resort. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the income tax was borne with more impatience than any other tax, and bitterly pinched the lower middle class. The Committee immediately voted the resolution which was submitted in favour of the new indirect tax which was proposed. On a subsequent occasion the general financial policy of the Government was challenged by one of its own supporters, and the House again decided in their favour. On the next evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the withdrawal of his new indirect tax without giving any reason to the House which had supported it. He also announced that on the following Thursday he should move that the succession duty be doubled; but on that Thursday that also was withdrawn without any reasons being given, and before the House had even been asked to vote upon it. From the statement which had been made by the hon. member for Durham, it appeared that pressure had been put upon the Government, but no intimation had been given to the House, and he would call the attention of the House to the fact that no reason had been given for the withdrawal of the proposal with regard to the succession duties, and that the Government still avowed themselves favourable to it. After this the House was informed that the deficiency was to be supplied by direct taxation, and by that tax which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had so strongly opposed as pinching severely the lower middle classes. The bill for increasing the income tax was brought in and read a second time without ever being seen by the House, who relied upon the assurance of the Prime Minister that the bill was only a form, and was in fact the vote of the committee of ways and means. When the bill was circulated the House discovered with surprise that it applied not only to the income tax, but also to the house duty. The attention of the Government was called to this state of affairs, and, after due consideration, they felt it their duty to withdraw the bill. They omitted from it all reference to the house duty, and it then appeared in its present form—a bill for the Customs duty and income tax, and proposing to raise ways and means double the amount of that which was first stated. The bill proposed ways and means to meet whatever deficit would be occasioned by the cessation of the tea duties in August next. What a peculiar position the House